



भारत का राजपत्र

The Gazette of India

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

साप्ताहिक

WEEKLY

सं. 13]

नई दिल्ली, मार्च 20—मार्च 26, 2005 शनिवार/फाल्गुन 29, 1926—चैत्र 5, 1927

No. 13] NEW DELHI, MARCH 20—MARCH 26, 2005 SATURDAY/PHALGUNA 29, 1926—CHAITRA 5, 1927

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है, जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं

Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

सीमा शुल्क आयुक्त का कार्यालय

तिरुच्चि, 24 फरवरी, 2005

सं. 01/2005 (गै.टा.)

सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम की धारा 8 के अधीन जारी

विषय :—पांडिचेरी सीमा शुल्क पत्तन के समीपवर्ती करसूर गाँव, विल्लियनूर कम्पून पंचायत स्थित कांटिनेन्टल कंटैनर फ्रैट स्टेशन के सी एफ एस के परिसर में आयातित माल का उतारण तथा निर्यातित माल का लदान के लिए घाट एवं सीमा शुल्क क्षेत्र की सीमा का अनुमोदन।

सदर्भ :—(i) आयातित माल का उतारण तथा निर्यातित माल का लदान के लिए पांडिचेरी को सीमा शुल्क पत्तन सं. 57/1, करने वाली राजस्व विभाग की अधिसूचना सं. 62/94—सी शु (गै.टा) दिनांक 21-11-94.
(ii) वाणिज्य विभाग, आधार-तंत्र मंडल, पत्र सं. 16/12/2003—आ-तंत्र-1 दिनांक 21-09-2004.
(iii) के उ एवं सी शु बोर्ड स्पष्टीकरण देखें पत्र फा. सं. 434/22/2004—सी शु-IV दिनांक 16-02-2005.

का.आ. 1080.—सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम (1962 का 52) की धारा 8 (क) के अधीन मुझमें प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैं, जयेन्द्रनाथ, सीमा शुल्क आयुक्त, तिरुच्चिराप्पल्लि इसके द्वारा पांडिचेरी सीमा शुल्क पत्तन के समीपवर्ती सर्वे सं. 57/4, करसूर गाँव, विल्लियनूर कम्पून पंचायत स्थित मेसर्स कांटिनेन्टल कंटैनर फ्रैट स्टेशन के कंटैनर फ्रैट स्टेशन के विनिर्दिष्ट परिसर को, आयातित माल के उतारण तथा निर्यात माल के लदान का स्थान, एतद्वारा सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम के उपबन्धों का तथा भारत सरकार या के उ एवं सी शु बोर्ड या सीमा शुल्क आयुक्त द्वारा इस संबंध में समय-समय पर जारी अनुदेशों का सख्त अनुपालन के अधीन, अनुमोदित करता हूँ।

2. मुझमें सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम की धारा 8 (ख) के अधीन निहित शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैं एतद्वारा निम्नानुसार 1,46,880 वर्ग फीट मापन उपरोक्त परिसर स्थित उपरिलिखित कंटैनर फ्रैट स्टेशन को समाविष्ट करके सीमा शुल्क क्षेत्र की सीमाएं विनिर्दिष्ट करता हूँ :—

उत्तर से : पुनः सर्वे सं. 57/1, जिसका मालिक का कं फ्रै स्टे है तथा 57/2, जिसका मालिक श्री भक्तवत्त्वलम नायुदु तथा अन्य हैं।

दक्षिण से : भूमि पुनः सर्वे सं. 58

पूर्व से : भूमि पुनः सर्वे सं. 64

पश्चिम से : भूमि पुनः सर्वे सं. 54

3. मैं, आयातित माल के संचयन हेतु निम्नलिखित सीमा शुल्क क्षेत्र को भी विनिर्दिष्ट करता हूँ।

15,000 वर्ग फौटो मापन क्षेत्र के गोदाम जिसमें 672 वर्ग फौटो जाँच क्षेत्र हेतु सीमांकित किया गया है।

4. मैंमस कंटिनेंटल कंटेनर फ्रेट स्टेशन, करासूर गाँव, पांडिचेरी की भूमि शुल्क अधिनियम की धारा 45 के अधीन आयात हेतु अनुमोदित सीमा शुल्क क्षेत्र में लाए गए आयात तथा नियांत माल का अभिरक्षक नियमित किया जाता है।

[फाइल सं. सं. VIII/40/08/2004-सी शु. नीति]

जयेन्द्रनाथ, आयुक्त

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

Trichy, the 24th February, 2005

No. 01/2005 (N.T.)

(Issued under Section 8 of the Customs Act)

Subject.—Approval of landing places and limits of Customs area in the premises of CFS owned by M/s. Continental Container Freight Station at Karasoor Village, Villianur Commune Panchayat, adjacent to Pondicherry Custom Port for the purpose of unloading of imported goods and loading of export goods.

Ref.— (i) Department of Revenue-Notification No. 62/94-Cus (NT) dated 21-11-94 appointing Pondicherry as Customs Port for the purpose of unloading of imported goods and loading of export goods;

(ii) Department of Commerce, Infrastructure, Division, letter No. 16/12/2003-Infra-I dated 21-09-2004;

(iii) CBEC's clarification Vtde letter F.No. 434/22/2004-Cus-IV dated 16-02-2005.

S.O. 1080.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me under Section 8(a) of the Customs Act, (52 of 1962), I, Jayendranath, Commissioner of Customs, Tiruchirappalli hereby approve the specified premises of Container Freight Station of M/s. Continental Container Freight Station located at Survey No. 57/4 Karasoor Village, Villianur Commune Panchayat, adjacent to Pondicherry Custom port, as a place for unloading of imported goods and loading of Export goods subject to the strict observance of relevant provisions of the Customs Act, and other instructions issued in this behalf, by the Govt. of India/ CBEC or Commissioner of Customs from time to time.

2. By virtue of powers vested with me under Section 8 (b) of the Customs Act, I hereby specify the limits of Customs area comprising the above mentioned Container Freight Station at the above premises measuring 1.46.880 Sq. ft. as under—

North by : Re. Survey No. 57/1 owned by CCFS & 57/2 owned by Shri Bakthavatchalam Naidu & Others.

South by : Land Re. Survey No. 58

East by : Land Re. Survey No. 64

West by : Land Re. Survey No. 54

3. I, further specify the following Customs area for the storage of imported goods.

A godown having an area measuring 15,000 Sq. ft. wherein 672 Sq. ft has been demarcated as examination area.

4. M/s. Continental Container Freight Station, Karasoor Village, Pondicherry are appointed as Custodian of the export and import goods brought in the approved Customs area for the purpose of imports under Section 45 of the Customs Act.

[File C. No. VIII/40/08/2004-Cus. Pol.]

JAYENDRANATH, Commissioner

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

शुद्धिपत्र

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1081.—इस कार्यालय की दिनांक 04-01-2005 की अधिसूचना सं 11013(01)2005-हिन्दी-2 में अधिसूचित कार्यालय का पता केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क एवं सीमा शुल्क आयुक्त का कार्यालय, आदर्श धाम बिल्डिंग, वार्षी दमन रोड, दमन-396191 के स्थान पर कृपया :—

“केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क एवं सीमा शुल्क आयुक्त दमन का कार्यालय तीसरी मंजिल, आदर्श धाम बिल्डिंग, वार्षी दमन रोड, वार्षी (गुजरात)-396191”

पढ़ा जाए।

[फांसं 11013(01) 2005-हिन्दी-2]

मधु शर्मा, निदेशक (गोभा०)

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2005

S. O. 1081.—In this Office's notification No. 11013(01)2005-Hindi-2 dated 04-01-2005, the address of the Notified office may be read as under:—

Office of the Commissioner,
Customs & Central Excise,
Daman, IIIrd Floor,
Adarsh Dham Building
Vapi Daman Road,
Vapi (Gujrat)-396191”

Instead of :—

Office of the Commissioner
Customs & Central Excise.
Adarsh Dham Building
Vapi Daman Road
Vapi-396191”

JF No 11013(01)2005-Hindi-2
MAIDHU SHARMA, Director (O.L.)

केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड
नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2005
(आयकर)

का.आ. 1082.—मानकारी के लिए एतद्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित संगठन को अधिसूचित अवधि के लिए आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 6 के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 को धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ “संस्था” श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन अनुमोदित किया गया है—

- (i) अधिसूचित संस्था अपने अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों के लिए अलग-अलग लेखा-वहियों का रख-रखाव करेगी।
- (ii) अधिसूचित संस्था प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए अपनी वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान गतिविधियों की वार्षिक विवरणों प्रत्येक वर्ष 31 मई को अथवा उससे पहले सचिव वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग ‘टेक्नोलॉजी भवन’ न्यू महरेली रोड, नई दिल्ली-110016 को प्रस्तुत करेगी;
- (iii) अधिसूचित संस्था केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से नामोदित कर निर्धारण अधिकारी को आयकर की विवरण प्रस्तुत करने के अतिरिक्त अपने लेखा परिक्षित वार्षिक लेखों का एक प्रति तथा अपने अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों, जिसके लिए आयकर अधिनियम 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत छूट प्रदान की गई थी, के संबंध में लेखा परिक्षित आय एवं खाते की लेखा परिक्षा की भी एक प्रति संस्था के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आने वाले (क) आयकर भवानिदेशक (छूट) आयकर भवन, नवो व दस्तो मंजिल, मैक्टर-3, वैशाली, गाजियाबाद (छ) सचिव वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग तथा (ग) आयकर आयुक्त। आयकर निदेशक (छूट) को प्रत्येक वर्ष 31 अक्टूबर को अथवा उससे पहले प्रस्तुत करेगा।

क्रम सं० अनुमोदित संगठन का नाम अवधि जिसके लिए अधिसूचना प्रभावी है

१। मैसाम इन्ड्रप्रस्थ केन्द्र सोसाइटी १-४-२००२ से ३१-३-२००५
एलड रिमर्च मेंटर, न्यू-५ ए.
जंगापुरा एक्सटेंशन,
दिल्ली-110014

टिप्पणी : (i) उपर्युक्त शर्त (i) “संघ” के रूप में श्रेणीबद्ध संगठन पर लागू नहीं होगी।
(ii) अधिसूचित संस्था को सलाह दी जाती है कि वह अनुमोदन के नवीकरण के लिए दोन प्रतियों में और पहले ही अधिकार क्षेत्र वाले आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) के माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार को आवेदन करें। अनुमोदन के नवीकरण के लिए आवेदन पत्र को तीन प्रतियों सचिव, वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग को सीधे भेजी जाएंगे।

(अधिसूचना सं० 75/2005/प्र० सं० 203//73/2003-आ०क०न०-11)

निधि सिंह, अवर सचिव

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2005

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 1082.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organization mentioned below has been

approved by the Central Government for the period mentioned below, for the purpose of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, read with Rule 6 of the Income Tax Rules, 1962 under the category “Institution” subject to the following conditions—

- (i) the notified Institution shall maintain separate books of accounts for its research activities;
- (ii) the notified Institution shall furnish the Annual Return of its scientific research activities to the Secretary, Department of Scientific & Industrial Research, ‘Technology Bhawan’ New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi-110016 for every financial year on or before 31st May of each year;
- (iii) the notified Institution shall submit, on behalf of the Central Government, to (a) the Director General of Income tax (Exemptions) New Delhi (b) the Secretary, Department of Scientific & Industrial Research, and (c) the Commissioner of Income tax/Director of Income tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction over the organisation, on or before the 31st October each year, a copy of its audited Annual Accounts and also a copy of audited Income & Expenditure Account in respect of its research activities for which exemption was granted under sub-section (1) of Section 35 of Income tax Act, 1961 in addition to the return of Income tax to the designated assessing officer.

S. No. Name of the organisation Period for which notification is effective

1. M/s. Indraprastha Cancer Society & Research Centre, Q-5A, Jangapura, Extn, Delhi-110014 1-4-2002 to 31-3-2005

Notes : (i) Condition (i) above will not apply to the organization categorized as “Association”.
(ii) the notified Institution is advised to apply in triplicates as well in advance for further renewal of the approval, to the Central Government through the Commissioner of Income tax/ Director of Income tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction. Three copies of the application for renewal of approval should also be sent directly to the Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

[Notification No. 75/2005/F, No. 203/73/2003-ITA-II]

NIDHI SINGH, Under Secy

नई दिल्ली, 25 फरवरी, 2005

(आयकर)

का.आ. 1083.—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 10 के खंड (23ग) के उप-खंड (iv) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा “संजय गांधी मैमोरियल ट्रस्ट, नई दिल्ली” को कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 2002-2003 से 2004-2005 तक के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए उक्त उपखंड के प्रयोजनार्थ अधिसूचित करती है, अर्थात्—

- (i) कर-निर्धारित अपनी आय का इन्सेमाल अथवा अपनी आय का इन्सेमाल करने के लिए उसका संचयन पूर्णतया तथा अनन्यतया उन उद्देश्यों के लिए करेगा जिनके लिए इसकी स्थापना की गई है;

- (ii) कर-निर्धारिती उपर्युक्त कर-निर्धारण वर्षों से संगत पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों की किसी भी अवधि के दौरान धारा 11 की उपधारा (5) में विनिर्दिष्ट किसी एक अथवा एक से अधिक ढंग अथवा तरीकों से भिन्न तरीकों से उसकी निधि (जेवर-जवाहिरात, फर्नीचर आदि के रूप में प्राप्त तथा अनुरक्षित स्वैच्छिक अंशदान से भिन्न) का निवेश नहीं करेगा अथवा उसे जमा नहीं करेगा;
- (iii) यह अधिसूचना किसी ऐसी आय के संबंध में लागू नहीं होगी, जो कि कारोबार से प्राप्त लाभ तथा अभिलाभ हो जब तक कि ऐसा कारोबार उक्त कर-निर्धारिती के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के प्रासंगिक नहीं हो तथा ऐसे कारोबार के संबंध में अलग से लेखा-पुतिस्काएं नहीं रखी जाती हों;
- (iv) कर-निर्धारिती आय कर अधिनियम, 1961 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार अपनी आय विवरणी नियमित रूप से आयकर प्राधिकारी के समक्ष दाखिल करेगा;
- (v) विघटन की स्थिति में इसकी अतिरिक्त राशियां और परिसम्पत्तियाँ समान उद्देश्यों वाले धर्मार्थ संगठन को दे दी जाएंगी।

[अधिसूचना सं. 66/2005/फा. सं. 197/155/2004—आयकर नि.-I]

दीपक गर्ग, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th February, 2005

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 1083.—In exercise of powers conferred by the sub-clause (iv) of clause (23C) of Section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies the “**Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Trust, New Delhi**” for the purpose of the said sub-clause for the assessment years **2002-2003 to 2004-2005** subject to the following conditions, namely :—

- (i) the assessee will apply its income, or accumulate for application, wholly and exclusively to the objects for which it is established;
- (ii) the assessee will not invest or deposit its fund (other than voluntary contributions received and maintained in the form of jewellery, furniture etc.) for any period during the previous years relevant to the assessment years mentioned above otherwise than in any one or more of the forms or modes specified in sub-section (5) of Section 11;
- (iii) this notification will not apply in relation to any income being profits and gains of business, unless the business is incidental to the attainment of the objectives of the assessee and separate books of accounts are maintained in respect of such business;
- (iv) the assessee will regularly file its return of income before the Income-tax authority in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961;
- (v) that in the event of dissolution, its surplus and the assets will be given to a charitable organisation with similar objectives.

[Notification No. 66/2005/F. No. 197/155/2004-ITA-I]

DEEPAK GARG, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 3 मार्च, 2005

(आयकर)

का.आ. 1084.—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 10 के खंड (23ग) के उप-खंड (iv) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा “राजीव गांधी फाउंडेशन, नई दिल्ली” को कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 2001-2002 से 2003-2004 तक के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए उक्त उपखंड के प्रयोगनाथ अधिसूचित करती है, अर्थात्—

- (i) कर-निर्धारिती अपनी आय का इस्तेमाल अथवा अपनी आय का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए उनका संचयन पूर्णतया तथा अनन्यतया उन उद्देश्यों के लिए करेगा जिनके लिए इसकी स्थापना की गई है;
- (ii) कर-निर्धारिती उपर्युक्त कर-निर्धारण वर्षों से संगत पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों की किसी भी अवधि के दौरान धारा 11 की उपधारा (5) में विनिर्दिष्ट किसी एक अथवा एक से अधिक ढंग अथवा तरीकों से भिन्न तरीकों से उसकी निधि (जेवर-जवाहिरात, फर्नीचर आदि के रूप में प्राप्त तथा अनुरक्षित स्वैच्छिक अंशदान से भिन्न) का निवेश नहीं करेगा अथवा उसे जमा नहीं करेगा;
- (iii) यह अधिसूचना किसी ऐसी आय के संबंध में लागू नहीं होगी, जो कि कारोबार से प्राप्त लाभ तथा अभिलाभ हो जब तक कि ऐसा कारोबार उक्त कर-निर्धारिती के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के प्रासंगिक नहीं हो तथा ऐसे कारोबार के संबंध में अलग से लेखा-पुतिस्काएं नहीं रखी जाती हों;
- (iv) कर-निर्धारिती आय कर अधिनियम, 1961 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार अपनी आय विवरणी नियमित रूप से आयकर प्राधिकारी के समक्ष दाखिल करेगा;
- (v) विघटन की स्थिति में इसकी अतिरिक्त राशियां और परिसम्पत्तियाँ समान उद्देश्यों वाले धर्मार्थ संगठन को दे दी जाएंगी।

[अधिसूचना सं. 69/2005/फा. सं. 197/27/2005—आयकर नि.-I]

दीपक गर्ग, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 3rd March, 2005

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 1084.—In exercise of powers conferred by the sub-clause (iv) of clause (23C) of Section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies the “**Rajiv Gandhi Foundation, New Delhi**” for the purpose of the said sub-clause for the assessment years **2001-2002 to 2003-2004** subject to the following conditions, namely :—

- (i) the assessee will apply its income, or accumulate for application, wholly and exclusively to the objects for which it is established;
- (ii) the assessee will not invest or deposit its fund (other than voluntary contributions received and maintained in the form of jewellery, furniture etc.) for any period during the previous years relevant to the assessment years mentioned above otherwise than in any one or more of the forms or modes specified in sub-section (5) of Section 11;

- (iii) this notification will not apply in relation to any income being profits and gains of business, unless the business is incidental to the attainment of the objectives of the assessee and separate books of accounts are maintained in respect of such business;
- (iv) the assessee will regularly file its return of income before the income-tax authority in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961;
- (v) that in the event of dissolution, its surplus and the assets will be given to a charitable organisation with similar objectives.

[Notification No. 69/2005/F. No. 197/27/2005-ITA-I]

DEEPAK GARG, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 3 मार्च, 2005

(आवकर)

का.आ. 1085.—आवकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 10 के खण्ड (23G) के छप-खण्ड (iv) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार एवं द्वारा “विवेकानन्द केन्द्र प्रतिष्ठान, चेन्नई” को कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 2003-2004 से 2005-2006 तक के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए उक्त उपर्युक्त के प्रयोजनार्थ अधिसूचित करती है, अर्थात्—

- (i) कर-निर्धारिती अपनी आय का इस्तेमाल अथवा अपनी आय का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए उनका संचयन पूर्णतया तथा अनन्यतया उन उद्देश्यों के लिए करेगा जिनके लिए इसकी स्थापना की गई है;
- (ii) कर-निर्धारिती उपर्युक्त कर-निर्धारण वर्षों से संगत पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों की किसी भी अवधि के दौरान धारा 11 की उपधारा (5) में विनिर्दिष्ट किसी एक अथवा एक से अधिक ढांग अथवा तरीकों से भिन्न तरीकों से इसकी निधि (जेवर-जाक्षाहिरात, फर्मीचर आदि के रूप में) द्वारा तथा अनुरक्षित स्वैच्छिक अंशदान से भिन्न) का निवेश नहीं करेगा अथवा उसे जमा नहीं करेगा;
- (iii) यह अधिसूचना किसी ऐसी आय के संबंध में लागू नहीं होगी, जो कि कारोबार से प्राप्त स्वाभ तथा अभिलाभ हो जब तक कि ऐसा कारोबार उक्त कर-निर्धारिती के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के प्रासंगिक नहीं हो तथा ऐसे कारोबार के संबंध में अलग से लेखा-पुस्तकार्थ नहीं रखी जाती हो;
- (iv) कर-निर्धारिती अपनी आय किसी विवरणी नियमित रूप से आवकर प्राधिकारी के समक्ष दर्खाल करेगा;
- (v) प्रियटन की स्थिति में इसकी अतिरिक्त राशियां और परिस्पर्यायां सामान उद्देश्यों वाले अर्थात् सांगठन की दै दी जाएंगी।

[अधिसूचना सं. 70/2005/का. सं. 197/17/2005-आवकर नि.-I]

दीपक गांग, अवकर सचिव

New Delhi, the 3rd March, 2005
(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 1085.—In exercise of powers conferred by the sub-clause (iv) of clause (23C) of Section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby

notifies the “Vivekananda Kendra Pratishthan, Chennai” for the purpose of the said sub-clause for the assessment years 2003-2004 to 2005-2006 subject to the following conditions, namely :—

- (i) the assessee will apply its income or accumulate for application, wholly and exclusively to the objects for which it is established;
- (ii) the assessee will not invest or deposit its fund (other than voluntary contributions received and maintained in the form of jewellery, furniture etc.) for any period during the previous years relevant to the assessment years mentioned above otherwise than in any one or more of the forms or modes specified in sub-section (5) of Section 11;
- (iii) this notification will not apply in relation to any income being profits and gains of business, unless the business is incidental to the attainment of the objectives of the assessee and separate books of accounts are maintained in respect of such business;
- (iv) the assessee will regularly file its return of income before the income-tax authority in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961;
- (v) that in the event of dissolution, its surplus and the assets will be given to a charitable organisation with similar objectives.

[Notification No. 70/2005/F. No. 197/17/2005-ITA-II]

DEEPAK GARG, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 9 मार्च, 2005

(आवकर)

का.आ. 1086.—आवकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 10 के खण्ड (23G) के छप-खण्ड (iv) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार एवं द्वारा “रामकृष्ण मठ, बेलूर भव, हावड़ा, पश्चिम बंगाल” को कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 2006-2007 से 2008-2009 तक के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए उक्त उपर्युक्त के प्रयोजनार्थ अधिसूचित करती है, अर्थात्—

- (i) कर-निर्धारिती अपनी आय का इस्तेमाल अथवा अपनी आय का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए उनका संचयन पूर्णतया तथा अनन्यतया उन उद्देश्यों के लिए करेगा जिनके लिए इसकी स्थापना की गई है;
- (ii) कर-निर्धारिती उपर्युक्त कर-निर्धारण वर्षों से संगत पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों की किसी भी अवधि के दौरान धारा 11 की उपधारा (5) में विनिर्दिष्ट किसी एक अथवा एक से अधिक ढांग अथवा तरीकों से भिन्न तरीकों से इसकी निधि (जेवर-जाक्षाहिरात, फर्मीचर आदि के रूप में) प्राप्त तथा अनुरक्षित स्वैच्छिक अंशदान से भिन्न) का निवेश नहीं करेगा अथवा उसे जमा नहीं करेगा;
- (iii) यह अधिसूचना किसी ऐसी आय के संबंध में लागू नहीं होगी, जो कि कारोबार से ज्ञान-स्वाभ तथा अभिलाभ हो जब तक कि ऐसा कारोबार उक्त कर-निर्धारिती के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के प्रासंगिक नहीं हो तथा ऐसे कारोबार के संबंध में अलग से लेखा-पुस्तकार्थ नहीं रखी जाती हो;

- (iv) कर-निर्धारिती आय कर अधिनियम, 1961 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार अपनी आय विवरणी नियमित रूप से आयकर प्राधिकारी के समक्ष दाखिल करेगा;
- (v) विघटन की स्थिति में इसकी अंतरिक्त राशियां और परिसम्पत्तियाँ समान उद्देश्यों वाले धर्मार्थ संगठन को दे दी जाएंगी।

[अधिसूचना सं. 72/2005/फा. सं. 197/24/2005—आयकर नि.-1]

दीपक गर्ग, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th March, 2005

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 1086.—In exercise of powers conferred by the sub-clause (iv) of clause (23C) of Section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies the “**Ramakrishna Math, Belur Math, Howrah, West Bengal**” for the purpose of the said sub-clause for the assessment years **2006-2007 to 2008-2009** subject to the following conditions, namely :—

- (i) the assessee will apply its income or accumulate for application, wholly and exclusively to the objects for which it is established;
- (ii) the assessee will not invest or deposit its fund (other than voluntary contributions received and maintained in the form of jewellery, furniture etc.) for any period during the previous years relevant to the assessment years mentioned above otherwise than in any one or more of the forms or modes specified in sub-section (5) of Section 11;
- (iii) this notification will not apply in relation to any income being profits and gains of business, unless the business is incidental to the attainment of the objectives of the assessee and separate books of accounts are maintained in respect of such business;
- (iv) the assessee will regularly file its return of income before the Income-tax authority in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961;
- (v) that in the event of dissolution, its surplus and the assets will be given to a charitable organisation with similar objectives.

[Notification No. 72/2005/F. No. 197/24/2005-ITA-I]

DEEPAK GARG, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, ९ मार्च, 2005

(आयकर)

का.आ. 1087.—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 10 के खंड (23ग) के उप-खंड (iv) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार एतदद्वारा “रामकृष्ण मिशन, बेलूर मठ, हावड़ा, पश्चिम बंगाल” को कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 2006-2007 से 2008-2009 तक के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए उक्त उपखंड के प्रयोजनार्थ अधिसूचित करती है, अर्थात्—

- (i) कर-निर्धारिती अपनी आय का इस्तेमाल अथवा अपनी आय का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए उनका संचयन पूर्णतया तथा अनन्यतया उन उद्देश्यों के लिए करेगा जिनके लिए इसकी स्थापना की गई है;

- (ii) कर-निर्धारिती उपर्युक्त कर-निर्धारण वर्षों से संगत पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों की किसी भी अवधि के दौरान धारा 11 की उपधारा (5) में विनिर्दिष्ट किसी एक अथवा एक से अधिक ढंग अथवा तरीकों से भिन्न तरीकों से उसकी निधि (जेवर-जवाहिरात, फर्नीचर आदि के रूप में प्राप्त, तथा अनुरक्षित स्वैच्छिक अंशदान से भिन्न) का निवेश नहीं करेगा अथवा उसे जमा नहीं करेगा;
- (iii) यह अधिसूचना किसी ऐसी आय के संबंध में लागू नहीं होगी, जो कि कारोबार से प्राप्त लाभ तथा अभिलाभ हो जब तक कि ऐसा कारोबार उक्त कर-निर्धारिती के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के प्रासंगिक नहीं हो, तथा ऐसे कारोबार के संबंध में अलग से लेखा-पुत्रिस्कारं नहीं रखी जाती हों;
- (iv) कर-निर्धारिती आय कर अधिनियम, 1961 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार अपनी आय विवरणी नियमित रूप से आयकर प्राधिकारी के समक्ष दाखिल करेगा;
- (v) विघटन की स्थिति में इसकी अंतरिक्त राशियां और परिसम्पत्तियाँ समान उद्देश्यों वाले धर्मार्थ संगठन को दे दी जाएंगी।

[अधिसूचना सं. 73/2005/फा. सं. 197/25/2005—आयकर नि.-1]

दीपक गर्ग, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th March, 2005

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 1087.—In exercise of powers conferred by the sub-clause (iv) of clause (23C) of Section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies the “**Ramakrishna Mission, Belur Math, Howrah, West Bengal**” for the purpose of the said sub-clause for the assessment years **2006-2007 to 2008-2009** subject to the following conditions, namely :—

- (i) the assessee will apply its income or accumulate for application, wholly and exclusively to the objects for which it is established;
- (ii) the assessee will not invest or deposit its fund (other than voluntary contributions received and maintained in the form of jewellery, furniture etc.) for any period during the previous years relevant to the assessment years mentioned above otherwise than in any one or more of the forms or modes specified in sub-section (5) of Section 11;
- (iii) this notification will not apply in relation to any income being profits and gains of business, unless the business is incidental to the attainment of the objectives of the assessee and separate books of accounts are maintained in respect of such business;
- (iv) the assessee will regularly file its return of income before the Income-tax authority in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961;
- (v) that in the event of dissolution, its surplus and the assets will be given to a charitable organisation with similar objectives.

[Notification No. 73/2005/F. No. 197/25/2005-ITA-I]

DEEPAK GARG, Under Secy.

(अर्थात् बैंकर्य विभाग)

(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 9 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1088.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिपारिश पर, एतद्वारा यह घोषणा करती है कि बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 15 की उपधारा (1) के उचित रूप में सिडिकेट बैंक पर उस सीमा तक लागू नहीं होगी जहां तक इसका संबंध स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजना से संबंधित व्यव को वित्तीय वर्ष 2004-05 के लिए आवधित राजस्व व्यव के रूप में माने जाने से है।

[फा. सं. 13/4/2001-बीओए]

डी. पी. भारद्वाज, अवर सचिव

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Banking Division)

New Delhi, the 9th March, 2005

S.O. 1088.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) the Central Government, on the recommendation of Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-section (1) of the Section 15 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 shall not apply to Syndicate Bank in so far as treatment of the expenditure related to the Voluntary Retirement Scheme being treated as Deferred Revenue Expenditure, for the financial year 2004-2005.

[F. No. 13/4/2001-BOA]

D.P. BHARDWAJ, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 16 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1089.—रुग्ण औद्योगिक कंपनी (विशेष उपचार) अधिनियम, 1985 की धारा 6 की उपधारा (2) के साथ पठित धारा 4 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा श्री रवीन्द्र गुप्ता, अईएएस (धूमी : 1966) (सेवानिवृत्त) को औद्योगिक एवं वित्तीय पुनर्निर्माण बोर्ड (बीआईएफआर) के सदस्य के रूप में, उनके पदभार प्रहण करने की दारीख से, उनके 65 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त करने तक या बीआईएफआर के उत्पद्धत तक या अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, नियुक्त करती है।

2. इसके अलावा, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (5) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री रवीन्द्र गुप्ता को इस अवधि के दौरान बीआईएफआर के अध्यक्ष के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।

[फा. सं. 20(1)/2002-आई एफ-II]

अनुल कुमार राय, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 16th March, 2005

S.O. 1089.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 4 read with sub-section (2) of Section 6 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Ravindra Gupta, IAS (UP:1966) (Retired), as Member, Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) for three years, with effect from the date of assumption of the charge of the post, till he attains the age of 65 years or till the abolition of BIFR or until further orders, whichever event occurs earliest.

2. Futher, in pursuance of the powers conferred by sub-section (5) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government authorizes Shri Ravindra Gupta to act as Chairman, BIFR during above period.

[F. No. 20(1)/2002-IF-II]

ATUL KUMAR RAI, Director

नई दिल्ली, 16 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1090.—रुग्ण औद्योगिक कंपनी (विशेष उपचार) अधिनियम, 1985 की धारा 6 की उपधारा (2) के पठित धारा 4 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा श्री ए. के. गोस्वामी, अईएएस (धूमी : 1966) (सेवानिवृत्त) को औद्योगिक एवं वित्तीय पुनर्निर्माण बोर्ड (बीआईएफआर) के सदस्य के रूप में, उनके पदभार प्रहण करने की दारीख से, उनके 65 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त करने तक या बीआईएफआर के उत्पद्धत तक या अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 20(1)/2002-आई एफ-II]

अनुल कुमार राय, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 16th March, 2005

S.O. 1090.—In exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 4 read with sub-section (2) of Section 6 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri A.K. Goswami, IAS (HP-1966) (Retired), as Member, Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) for three years, with effect from the date of assumption of the charge of the post, till he attains the age of 65 years or till the abolition of BIFR or until further orders, whichever event occurs earliest.

[F. No. 20(1)/2002-IF III]

ATUL KUMAR RAI, Director

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 3 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1091.—इस मन्त्रालय की दिनांक 5 फरवरी, 2005 की समसंख्यक अधिसूचना के क्रम में और चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम 3 के साथ पठित चलचित्र, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, श्री टॉम वडकन को केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के सदस्य के रूप में सत्त्वकाल प्रभाव से और आगले आदेशों तक नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 809/12/2003-एफ (सी)]

विश्वाजीत सहाय, निदेशक (फिल्म)

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 3rd March, 2005

S.O. 1091.—In continuation of this Ministry's Notification of even number dated 5th February, 2005 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with rule 3 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government is pleased to appoint Shri Tom Vadakkan as a member of the Central Board of Film Certification with immediate effect and until further orders:

[F. No. 809/12/2003-F(C)]

VISHVAJIT SAHAY, Director (Films)

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय

(वाणिज्य विभाग)

(पूर्ति प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1092.—केन्द्रीय सरकार राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उपनियम (4) के अनुसरण में, वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय, वाणिज्य विभाग (पूर्ति) के निम्नलिखित कार्यालयों में हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान रखने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या 80% से अधिक हो जाने के फलस्वरूप इन कार्यालयों को एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करती है।—

- निदेशक (गुणता आश्वासन) का कार्यालय
कोठी सं. 917, फेज-IV, एस ए एस नगर,
मोहाली-160 059
- उप निदेशक (गुणता आश्वासन) का कार्यालय
पहली मंजिल, सं. 6-ए, न्यू जवाहर मार्केट,
मॉडल टाउन,
जालंधर सिटी-144 008
- उप निदेशक (गुणता आश्वासन) का कार्यालय
481, कालेज रोड सिविल लाईन,
लुधियाना-141 011

[फाइल सं. ई-11016/6/2004-हिन्दी]

एम.वि.पि.सि. शास्त्री, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

(Department of Commerce)

(Supply Division)

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2005

S.O. 1092.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of Rule (10) of Official Language (Use for Official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the following offices of the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Department of Commerce (Supply), where more than 80% of Officers/Employees have attained working knowledge of Hindi :—

- Office of Director of Quality Assurance,
Kothi No. 917, Phase-IV, SAS Nagar,
Mohali-160 059
- Office of Deputy Director of Quality Assurance,
1st Floor, 6-A, New Jawahar Market,
Model Town, Jalandhar City-144 008
- Office of Deputy Director of Quality Assurance,
481, College Road, Civil Lines,
Ludhiana-141 011

[File No. E-11016/6/2004-Hindi]

M.V.P.C. SASTRY, Jt. Secy.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 10 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1093.—दत्त चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय दत्त चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-I में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है; नामतः—

2. डा. एम.जी.आर. मेडिकल यूनिवर्सिटी, तमिलनाडु, चेन्नई से संबंधित दत्त चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-I में क्रम सं. 34 के सामने कालम 2 तथा 3 की मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों में मीनाक्षी अम्मल डैंटल कालेज एंड हास्पिटल, चेन्नई के संबंध में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियाँ इसके अन्तर्गत सन्निविष्ट की जाएंगी :—

(II) मीनाक्षी अम्मल डैंटल कालेज एंड हास्पिटल, चेन्नई

“(vii) पेडोडोन्टिस्ट्स

(यदि 27-8-2004 को

अथवा इसके बाद प्रदत्त हो)

एम.डी.एस. (पेडोडोन्टिस्ट्स)

द टी.एन.डा.एम.जी.आर.

मेडिकल यूनिवर्सिटी, चेन्नई”

[संख्या वी.-12017/19/2000-पी.एम.एस.]

ए.के. सिंह, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE

(Department of Health)

New Delhi, the 10th March, 2005

S.O. 1093.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with Dental Council of India, hereby, makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. In the existing entries of column 2 & 3 against Serial No. 34, in Part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Tamil Nadu, Chennai, the following entries in respect of Meenakshi Ammal Dental College & Hospital, Chennai shall be inserted thereunder :—

II. Meenakshi Ammal Dental College & Hospital, Chennai

“(vii) Pedodontics
(when granted on or
after 27-8-2004)

MDS (Pedodontics)
The T.N. Dr. M.G.R.
Medical Univ., Chennai.”

[No. V-12017/19/2000-PMS]

A.K. SINGH. Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 10 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1094.—दन्त चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय दन्त चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-I में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है; नामतः—

2. एम.जे.पी. रूहेलखण्ड यूनिवर्सिटी, बोली, उत्तर प्रदेश से संबंधित दन्त चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-I में क्रम सं. 61 के सामने कालम 2 तथा 3 की मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों में कोथिवाल डेंटल कालेज एंड रिसर्च सेंटर, मुरादाबाद के संबंध में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां इसके अन्तर्गत सन्निविष्ट की जाएंगी :—

“II. कोथिवाल डेंटल कालेज एंड रिसर्च सेंटर, मुरादाबाद

(i) बैचलर ऑफ डेंटल सर्जरी बी.डी.एस., एम.जे.पी.
(यदि 7 सितम्बर, 2004 को रूहेलखण्ड यूनिवर्सिटी,
अथवा इसके बाद प्रदत्त हो) बरेली, उत्तर प्रदेश”

[संख्या वी.-12017/30/97-पी.एम.एस.]

ए.के. सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 10th March, 2005

S.O. 1094.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with Dental Council of India, hereby, makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. In the existing entries of column 2 & 3 against Serial No. 61, in Part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly, U.P., the following entries in respect of Kothiwal Dental College & Research Centre, Moradabad shall be inserted thereunder :—

“II. Kothiwal Dental College & Research Centre,
Moradabad

(i) Bachelor of Dental
Surgery
(when granted on or
after 7th September,
2004) BDS, MJP Rohilkhand
University,
Bareilly, U.P.”

[No. V-12017/30/97-PMS]

A.K. SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1095. भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) के

अनुसरण में, डा. एम.एम. डेका, प्रिंसिपल, गुवाहाटी मेडिकल कालेज, गुवाहाटी को गुवाहाटी विश्वविद्यालय की सभा द्वारा इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तारीख से भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् के एक सदस्य के रूप में निर्वाचित किया गया है।

अतः अब उक्ता अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के उपबंध के अनुसरण में, केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की दिनांक 9 जनवरी, 1960 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 138 में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्ता अधिसूचना में “धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) के अधीन निर्वाचित” शीर्षक के अंतर्गत क्रम संख्या 15 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्या और प्रविष्टि प्रतिस्थापित की जाएगी, अर्थात् :—

“15. डा. एम.एम. डेका, गुवाहाटी विश्वविद्यालय”
प्रिंसिपल,
गुवाहाटी मेडिकल कालेज,
गुवाहाटी।

[संख्या वी.-11013/2/2004-एमई (नीति-1)]

पी.जी. कलाधरण, अवर सचिव

पाद टिप्पण : मुख्य अधिसूचना भारत के राजपत्र में दिनांक 9-1-1960 के का.आ. 138 के तहत प्रकाशित की गई थी।

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2005

S.O. 1095.—Whereas in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) Dr. M.M. Deka, Principal, Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati, has been elected by the Court of the Guwahati University to be a member of the Medical Council of India with effect from the date of issue of this notification.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provision of sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Notification of the Government of India in the then Ministry of Health number S.O. 138, dated the 9th January, 1960, namely :—

In the said Notification, under the heading, “Elected under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 3,” for serial number 15 and the entries relating thereto the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

“15. Dr. M.M. Deka, Guwahati University”
Principal,
Guwahati Medical
College Guwahati

[No. V-11013/2/2004-ME (Policy-1)]

P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1096.—केन्द्र सरकार ने भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिपद अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में, तथा तमिलनाडु सरकार के साथ परामर्श करके डा. सी.वी. भीरमनंदम, कार्डियोलाजिस्ट, चेन्नई को 24 मार्च, 2005 से अथवा इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तारीख से इनमें से जो भी बाद में हो, पांच वर्षों की अवधि के लिए भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिपद के एक सदस्य के रूप में मनोनीत किया है।

अतः अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उप धारा (1) के उपबंध के अनुसरण में, केन्द्र सरकार एतदद्वारा भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की दिनांक 9 जनवरी, 1960 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 138 में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में “धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के अधीन मनोनीत” शीर्षक के अंतर्गत क्रम संख्या 6 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्या और प्रविष्टियां प्रतिस्थापित की जाएंगी; अर्थात् :—

“6. डा. सी.वी. भीरमनंदम, तमिलनाडु सरकार”

कार्डियोलाजिस्ट,
न्यू नं. 157, ओल्ड नं. 55, हबीबुल्ला रोड,
टी. नगर, चेन्नई 600 017

[संख्या वी.-11013/1/2004-एम.ई. (नीति-1)]

पी.जी. कलाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th March, 2005

S.O. 1096.—Whereas the Central Government in pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) and in consultation with the Government of Tamil Nadu have nominated Dr. C. V. Bhirmanandam, Cardiologist, Chennai to be a member of the Medical Council of India for a period of five years with effect from 24th March, 2005 or the date of issue of this notification, whichever is later.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provision of sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Notification of the Government of India in the then Ministry of Health number S.O. 138, dated the 9th January, 1960, namely :—

In the said notification, under the heading, ‘Nominated under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 3, for serial number 6 and the entries relating thereto the following serial number and entries shall be substituted, namely :—

“6. Dr. C.V. Bhirmanandam. Government of Tamil Nadu”
Cardiologist,
New No. 157, Old No. 55,
Habibulla Road,
T. Nagar, Chennai-600017

[No. V-11013/1/2004-ME (Policy-I)]

P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1097.—केन्द्र सरकार ने भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिपद अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में, तथा मिजोरम सरकार के साथ परामर्श करके डा. डी. बरुआ, कन्सल्टेंट, एजवाल को इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तारीख से इनमें से जो भी बाद में हो, पांच वर्षों की अवधि के लिए भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिपद के एक सदस्य के रूप में मनोनीत किया है।

अतः अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उप धारा (1) के उपबंध के अनुसरण में, केन्द्र सरकार एतदद्वारा भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की दिनांक 9 जनवरी, 1960 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 138 में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में “धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के अधीन मनोनीत” शीर्षक के अंतर्गत क्रम संख्या 28 से संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के बाद निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्या और प्रविष्टियां जोड़ी जाएंगी; अर्थात् :—

“29. डा. डी. बरुआ, मिजोरम सरकार”
कन्सल्टेंट,
मेडिकल क्वार्टर
एजवाल (मिजोरम)

[संख्या वी.-11013/1/2004-एम.ई. (नीति-1)]

पी.जी. कलाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15 March, 2005

S.O. 1097.—Whereas the Central Government in pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) and in consultation with the Government of Mizoram have nominated Dr. D. Baruah, Consultant Aizawl to be a member of the Medical Council of India with effect from the date of issue of this notification.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provision of sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Notification of the Government of India in the then Ministry of Health number S.O. 138, dated the 9th January, 1960, namely :—

In the said notification, under the heading, ‘Nominated under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 3, after the entries relating to serial number 28, the following serial number and entries shall be inserted, namely :—

“29. Dr. D. Baruah Govt. of Mizoram”
Consultant,
Medical Quarter,
Aizawl (Mizoram)

[No. V-11013/1/2004-ME (Policy-I)]

P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय
(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली, 1 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1098.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 8994 : 2004/आई एस ओ 7364 : 1983 पोत निर्माण आई एस 8994 : 1978 और समुद्रीय संरचनाएं-डैक मशीनरी—एकोमोडेशन-लैंडर विन्च (पहला पुनरीक्षण)		31 दिसम्बर, 2004
2.	आई एस 9067 : 2004/आई एस ओ 6067 : 1985 पोत निर्माण आई एस 9067 : 1979 और समुद्रीय संरचनाएं—बचाव नौकाओं के विन्च (पहला पुनरीक्षण)		31 दिसम्बर, 2004

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों: नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चंडीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों: अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तपुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : टी. ई. डी./जी-16]

डा. यू. सी. श्रीवास्तव, वैज्ञानिक ई, निदेशक एवं प्रमुख (रसायन)

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

New Delhi, the 1st March, 2005

S.O. 1098.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No., Year & title of the Indian Standards Established	No. & year of Indian Standards if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standards	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 8994 : 2004/ISO 7364 : 1983 Ship building and Marine Structures—Deck Machinery—Accommodation Ladder Winches (First Revision)	IS 8994 : 1978	31 December, 2004
2.	IS 9067 : 2004/ISO 6067 : 1985 Shipbuilding and Marine Structures—Winches for Lifeboats (First Revision)	IS 9067 : 1979	31 December, 2004

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. TED/G-16]

DR. U.C. SRIVASTAVA, Scientist E, Director & Head (Chemical)

नई दिल्ली, 11 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1099.—भारतीय मानक व्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक व्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष संख्या	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. आई एस 1809 : 1979 इलेक्ट्रोप्लेटिंग के लिए निक्कल साल्ट की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या नं. 1, फरवरी 2005	28 फरवरी, 2005	

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक व्यूरो मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तपुरम में बिक्री हेतु डप्लब्य हैं।

[संदर्भ : सीएचडी 1/आई एस 1809.]

डॉ. यू. सी. श्रीवास्तव, वैज्ञानिक-ई, निदेशक एवं प्रमुख (रसायन)

New Delhi, the 11th March, 2005

S.O. 1099.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. and year of the Indian Standards No.	No. and year of amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. IS 1809 : 1992 Specification for Nickel salts for electroplating (second revision)	Amendment No. 1, February 2005	28 February, 2005	

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkatta Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Punc, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: CHD 1/IS 1809]

DR. U. C. SRIVASTAVA, Scientist-E, Director & Head (Chemical)

नई दिल्ली, 11 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1100.—भारतीय मानक व्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक व्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष संख्या	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. आई एस 6615 : 1972 सामान्य प्रयोजन के पैकिंग/रैपिंग पेपर की विशिष्टि	संशोधन संख्या नं. 3, फरवरी 2005	28 फरवरी, 2005	

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक व्यूरो मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तपुरम में बिक्री हेतु डप्लब्य हैं।

[संदर्भ : सीएचडी 15/आई एस 6615.]

डॉ. यू. सी. श्रीवास्तव, वैज्ञानिक-ई, निदेशक एवं प्रमुख (रसायन)

New Delhi, the 11th March, 2005

S.O. 1100.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendment to the Indian Standards, particulars of which given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. and title of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the amendment	Date of Establishment	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. IS 6615 : 1972 Specification for General Purpose packing/Wrapping Paper	Amendment No. 3, February 2005	28 February 2005	

Copy to these Standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. CHD 15/IS-6615]

DR. U. C. SRIVASTAVA, Scientist-E, Director & Head (Chemical)

नई दिल्ली, 11 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1101.—भारतीय मानक व्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसार में भारतीय मानक व्यूरो एसद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए मानक (को) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष संख्या	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. आई एस 8970 : 1991 पैकेजिंग के लिए ऐल्यूमिनियम मनी संशोधन की संख्या 2, फरवरी 2005 की प्रति परत विशिष्टि (पहला उनरोक्षण)	संशोधन की संख्या 2, फरवरी 2005	28 फरवरी 2005	

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियों भारतीय मानक व्यूरो मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चंडीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुपाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा त्रिलोचननापुरम में विद्वानी हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : सीएचडी 15/आई एस 8970]

डॉ. यू. सी. श्रीवास्तव, वैज्ञानिक-ई, निदेशक एवं प्रमुख (रसायन)

New Delhi, the 11th March, 2005

S.O. 1101.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendment to the Indian Standards, particulars of which given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. and title of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the amendment	Date of Establishment	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. IS 8970 : 1991 Aluminium Foil Laminate for Packaging/Specification (First Revision)	Amendment No. 2, February 2005	28 February 2005	

Copy to these Standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. CHD 15/IS-8970]

DR. U. C. SRIVASTAVA, Scientist-E, Director & Head (Chemical)

नई दिल्ली, 11 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1102.—भारतीय मानक व्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम, 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक व्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए मानक (को) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गए हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
1.	आई एस 9342 : 1987 एलेक्ट्रोलेस प्लेटिंग के लिए सोडियम हाइपोफास्फाइट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या नं. 1, फरवरी 2005	28 फरवरी 2005

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक व्यूरो मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चंडीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तपुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : सीएचडी 1/आई एस 9342]

डॉ. यू. सी. श्रीवास्तव, वैज्ञानिक-ई, निदेशक एवं प्रमुख (रसायन)

New Delhi, the 11th March, 2005

S.O. 1102.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

SCHEME

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
1.	IS 9342:1987 Specification for Sodium hypophophite for electroless plating (First Revision)	Amendment No. 1, February 2005	28 February 2005

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. CHD 1/IS 9342]

Dr. U. C. SRIVASTAVA, Scientist-E, Director & Head (Chemical)

नई दिल्ली, 11 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1103.—भारतीय मानक व्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक व्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
1.	आई एस 15298 (भाग 5) : 2004/आई एस ओ 8782-5:2000 व्यावसायिक उपयोग के लिये सुरक्षित, संरक्षित और नौकरी पेशा फुटवियर संरक्षी भाग 5 अतिरिक्त अपेक्षाएं और परीक्षण पद्धतियां	—	31-12-2004

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक व्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चंडीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तपुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : सीएचडी 19/आई एस 15298 (भाग 5)]

डॉ. यू. सी. श्रीवास्तव, वैज्ञानिक-ई, निदेशक एवं प्रमुख (रसायन)

New Delhi, the 11th March, 2005

S.O. 1103.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. and title of the Indian Standards	No. and year of Indian Standards, if any, superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. IS 15298 (Part 5) : 2004/ISO 8782-5:2000 Safety, Protective and Occupational Footwear for professional use Part 5 Additional Requirements and Test Methods	—	31-12-2004	

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkatta, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. CHD 19/IS 15298(Part 5)]

Dr. U. C. SRIVASTAVA, Scientist-E, Director & Head (Chemical)

नई दिल्ली, 15 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1104.—भारतीय मानक व्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक व्यूरो एतद द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कोई) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 13828:1993 अल्प सामर्थ्य चिनाई इमारतों की भूकम्प प्रतिरोधित में सुधार मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत की सशोधन संख्या 3	—	28 फरवरी 2005

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक व्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110 002; क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चैन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, मुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तपुरम में विक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : सीईडी/गजट]

डॉ. यू. सी. श्रीबास्तव, वैज्ञानिक-ई, निदेशक एवं प्रमुख (रसायन)

New Delhi, the 15th March, 2005

S.O. 1104.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. and year of the Indian Standards	No. and year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Amendment No. 3 to IS 13828:1993 Improving Earthquake Resistance of Low Strength Masonry Buildings-Guidelines	—	28 February 2005	

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. CED/Gazette]

DR. U. C. SRIVASTAVA, Scientist-E. Director & Head (Chemical)

नई दिल्ली, 15 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1105.—भारतीय मानक व्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक व्यूरो एतद-द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 1893 (भाग 1) : 2002 संरचनाओं के भूकम्परोधी डिजाइन के मानदंड : भाग 1 सामान्य प्रावधान और भवन की संशोधन संख्या 1	—	31 जनवरी 2005

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक व्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110 002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चैन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तपुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : सीईडी/गजट]

डॉ. यू. सी. श्रीवास्तव, वैज्ञानिक-ई, निदेशक एवं प्रमुख (रसायन)

New Delhi, the 15th March, 2005

S.O. 1105.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards Established	No. and year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Establishment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Amendment No. 1 to IS 1893 (Part 1) : 2002 Criteria for Earthquake Resistant Design of Structures : Part 1 General Provision and Buildings	—	31 Jan. 2005

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. CED / Gazette]

DR. U. C. SRIVASTAVA, Scientist-E. Director & Head (Chemical)

कोयला मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 18 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1106.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है, कि इससे उपबछ अनुसूची में उल्लेखित भूमि में कोयला अभिप्राप्त किए जाने की संभावना है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957, (1957 का 20) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है), की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस क्षेत्र में कोयले का पूर्वेक्षण करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देती है;

इस अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र का, जिसका रेखांक सं. सी-1 (ई) III/एफयूआर/726- 1204, तारीख 22, दिसम्बर, 2004 का निरीक्षण वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (राजस्व विभाग), कोल एस्टेट, सिविल लाईन्स, नागपुर 440 001 (महाराष्ट्र) के कार्यालय में या कलेक्टर, नागपुर (महाराष्ट्र) के कार्यालय में या कोयला नियंत्रक, 1, काउंसिल हाउस स्ट्रीट, कोलकाता के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है;

इस अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत आने वाली भूमि में, हितबछ सभी व्यक्ति उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 13 की उपधारा (7) में निर्दिष्ट सभी नक्शों, चार्टों और अन्य दस्तावेजों को इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र के प्रकाशन की तारीख से नब्बे दिन के भीतर, राजस्व अधिकारी, वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, राजस्व विभाग, कोल एस्टेट, सिविल लाईन्स, नागपुर - 440 001 (महाराष्ट्र) को भेजेंगे।

अनुसूची

नया मकरधोकरा - 1 ओपन कास्ट खंड

उमरेर क्षेत्र, जिला नागपुर (महाराष्ट्र)

(रेखांक सं. सी.- 1 (ई) III/एफयूआर/726- 1204 तारीख 22 दिसम्बर, 2004)

नागपुर जिला

तहसील - उमरेर

क्रम संख्या	ग्राम का नाम	पटवारी सर्कल संख्या	क्षेत्र हेक्टर में	टिप्पणी
1	कानव्हा	22	150.00	भाग
2	शिरपुर	22	440.00	भाग
3	कटारा	22	120.00	भाग
4	खुर्सापार	23	52.00	भाग
5	धामनगांव	23	24.00	भाग
कुल क्षेत्र: 786.00 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 1942.21 एकड़ (लगभग)				

सीमा वर्णन:-

क - ख: रेखा बिन्दु 'क' से आरंभ होती है और ग्राम कटारा की रेल लाईन की दक्षिणी सीमा के साथ-साथ गुजरती है और बिन्दु 'ख' पर मिलती है ।

ख - ग: रेखा मकरधोकरा ब्लॉक के लिए कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 9(1) के अधीन पहले से ही अर्जित किए गए क्षेत्र की बाह्य सीमा के साथ-साथ ग्राम कटारा और शिरपुर से होकर गुजरती है और बिन्दु 'ग' पर मिलती है ।

ग - घ: रेखा ग्राम शिरपुर से होकर गुजरती है और ग्राम शिरपुर और कानव्हा की सम्मिलित सीमा को पार करती है तथा पहले से ही भूमि अर्जन अधिनियम, 1894 के अधीन उमरेर ओ सी परियोजना के लिए अर्जित किए गए क्षेत्र की बाह्य सीमा के साथ गुजरती है और बिन्दु 'घ' पर मिलती है ।

घ-ड.-च: रेखा जाते हुए ग्राम कानव्हा, कलमना और धामनगांव ग्रामों की सम्मिलित सीमा के साथ-साथ ग्राम कानव्हा से होकर गुजरती है, और फिर ग्राम धामनगांव, और खुर्सापार से होकर जाती है और बिन्दु 'च' पर मिलती है ।

च-छ-क: रेखा ग्राम खुर्सापार, शिरपुर और कटारा से होकर गुजरती है और आरंभिक बिन्दु 'क' पर मिलती है ।

[फा. सं. 43015/2/2005-पी.आर.आई.डब्ल्यू]
वी. के. पण्डा, निदेशक

Ministry of Coal

New Delhi, the 18th March, 2005

S. O. 1106.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that coal is likely to be obtained from the lands mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to prospect for coal therein ;

The plan bearing No. C-1(E)III/FUR/726-1204 dated the 22nd December, 2004 of the area covered by this notification can be inspected in the office of the Western Coalfields Limited (Revenue Department), Coal Estate, Civil Lines, Nagpur – 440 001 (Maharashtra) or in the office of the Collector, Nagpur (Maharashtra) or in the office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Kolkata ;

All persons interested in the lands covered by this notification shall deliver all maps, charts and other documents referred to in sub-section (7) of section 13 of the said Act to the Revenue officer, Western Coalfields Limited, Revenue Department, Coal Estate, Civil Lines, Nagpur – 440 001 (Maharashtra) within ninety days from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette.

Schedule
New Makardhokra – I Open Cast Block , Umrer Area
District Nagpur (Maharashtra)

(Plan No. C-1(E)III/FUR/726-1204 dated the 22nd December, 2004).

District – Nagpur

Tahsil - Umrer

Serial number	Name of village	Patwari circle number	Area in hectares	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Kanwha	22	150.00	Part
2	Sirpur	22	440.00	Part
3	Katara	22	120.00	Part
4	Khursapar	23	52.00	Part
5	Dhamangaon	23	24.00	Part

Total Area : 786.00 hectares (approximately) or 1942.21 acre (approximately)

Boundary description :-

A – B : Line starts from point 'A' and passes along the Southern boundary of Railway line of village Katara and meets at point 'B'.

B – C : Line passes through villages Katara and Sirpur along with the outer boundary of area already acquired Under Section 9(1) of Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 for Makardhokra Block and meets at point 'C'.

C – D : Line passes through village Sirpur and crosses common village boundary of villages Sirpur and Kanwha then passes along the outer boundary of area already acquired under Land Acquisition Act, 1894 for Umrer OC Project and meets at point 'D'.

D – E -F : Line passes through village Kanwha along with the common village boundary of villages Kanwha Kalamna and Dhamangaon then proceeds through villages Dhamangaon and Khursapar and meets at point 'F'.

F-G-A : Line passes through villages Khursapar, Sirpur, Katara and meets at starting point 'A'.

नई दिल्ली, 18 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1107.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है, कि इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में उल्लिखित भूमि में कोयला अभिप्राप्त किए जाने की संभावना है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है), की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस क्षेत्र में कोयले का पूर्वक्षण करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देती है;

इस अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र का, जिसका रेखांक सं. सी-1 (ई) III/एचआर/725-1204, तारीख 18 दिसम्बर, 2004 का निरीक्षण वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (राजस्व विभाग), कोल एस्टेट, सिविल लाईन्स, नागपुर 440 001 (महाराष्ट्र) के कार्यालय में या कलेक्टर, छिन्दवाडा (मध्य-प्रदेश) के कार्यालय में या कोयला नियंत्रक, 1, काउंसिल हाउस स्ट्रीट, कोलकाता के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है;

इस अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत आने वाली भूमि में, हितबद्ध सभी व्यक्ति उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 13 की उपधारा (7) में निर्दिष्ट सभी नक्शों, चार्टों और अन्य दस्तावेजों को इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से नब्बे दिन के भीतर, राजस्व अधिकारी, वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, राजस्व विभाग, कोल एस्टेट, सिविल लाईन्स, नागपुर - 440 001 (महाराष्ट्र) को भेजेंगे।

अनुसूची

नया घोरावारी विस्तारण खंड, कन्हान क्षेत्र
जिला छिन्दवाडा (मध्य-प्रदेश)

(रेखांक सं. - 1(ई)III /एच आर/725-1204 तारीख 18 दिसम्बर, 2004)

जिला छिन्दवाडा

तहसील जुन्नारदेव

क्रम संख्या	ग्राम का नाम	पटवारी सर्किल संख्या	क्षेत्र हेक्टर में	टिप्पणी
1	2	3	4	5
1.	सगोनिया	6	66.508	भाग
2.	पुरेना-कोठीदेव	22	77.120	भाग

कुल क्षेत्र:- 143.628 हेक्टर (लगभग)

या

354.904 एकड़ (लगभग)

सीमा वर्णनः

क-ख : रेखा बिन्दु 'क' से आरम्भ होती है और ग्राम सगोनिया से गुजरते हुए बिन्दु 'ख' पर मिलती है।

ख-ग : रेखा ग्राम सगोनिया से गुजरती है, फिर ग्राम पुरेना-कोठीदेव से गुजरते हुए आगे बढ़ती है और बिन्दु 'ग' पर मिलती है।

ग-घ-ड. : रेखा ग्राम पुरेना-कोठीदेव से होकर गुजरती है और बिन्दु 'ड' पर मिलती है।

ड.-च-छ : रेखा ग्राम पुरेना-कोठीदेव की ग्राम सीमा के साथ-साथ गुजरती है और बिन्दु 'छ' पर मिलती है।

छ - क : रेखा ग्राम सगोनिया की ग्राम सीमा के साथ-साथ गुजरती है और आरंभिक बिन्दु 'क' पर मिलती है।

[फा. सं. 43015/1/2005-पी.आर.आई.डब्ल्यू.]

बी. के. पण्डा, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 18th March, 2005

S. O. 1107.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that coal is likely to be obtained from the lands mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to prospect for coal therein;

The plan bearing No. C-1(E)III/HR/725-1204 dated the 18th December, 2004 of the area covered by this notification can be inspected in the office of the Western Coalfields Limited (Revenue Department), Coal Estate, Civil Lines, Nagpur – 440 001 (Maharashtra) or in the office of the Collector, Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh) or in the office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Kolkata;

All persons interested in the lands covered by this notification shall deliver all maps, charts and other documents referred to in sub-section (7) of section 13 of the said Act to the Revenue Officer Western Coalfields Limited, Revenue Department, Coal Estate, Civil Lines, Nagpur – 440 001 (Maharashtra) within ninety days from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette.

Schedule

New Ghorawari Extension Block, Kanhan Area
District Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh)

(Plan No. C-1(E)III/HR/725-1204 dated the 18th December, 2004).**District Chhindwara****Tahsil Junnardeo**

Serial number	Name of village	Patwari circle number	Area in hectares	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Sagonia	6	66.508	Part
2	Purena-Kothideo	22	77.120	Part
Total area :				143.628 hectares (approximately) or 354.904 acres (approximately)

Boundary description :-

A-B : Line starts from point 'A' and passes through village Sagonia and meets at point 'B'.

B-C : Line passes through village Sagonia then proceeds through village Purena Kothideo and meets at point 'C'.

C-D-E : Line passes through village Purena Kothideo and meets at point 'E'.

E-F-G : Line passes along the village boundary of village Purena Kothideo and meets at Point 'G'

G-A : Line passes along the village boundary of village Sagonia and meets at starting point 'A'.

[F. No. 43015/1/2005-PRIW]
B. K. PANDA, Director

नई दिल्ली, 22 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1108.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम 1957 (1957 का 20) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त् अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के कोयला और खान मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का. आ. 658 (अ), तारीख 6 जून, 2003, जो भारत के राजपत्र, भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) तारीख 06 जून, 2003 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, और मूल अधिसूचना का.आ. संख्याक 919 (अ) तारीख 12 अगस्त, 2004, जो भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग II, खंड-3, उपखंड (ii), तारीख 12 अगस्त, 2004 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, के संशोधन द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट परिक्षेत्र की भूमि और उस पर के अधिकारों के अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की सूचना दी थी ;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 8 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, का, पूर्वोक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और उड़ीसा सरकार से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है, कि इससे संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित 3781.05 एकड़ (लगभग) या 1530.17 हेक्टर (लगभग) माप वाली भूमि का अर्जन किया जाना चाहिए ।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त् अधिनियम की धारा 9 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित 3781.05 एकड़ (लगभग) या 1530.17 हेक्टर (लगभग) माप वाली भूमि या उस पर के सभी अधिकारों का अर्जन किया जाता है ।

टिप्पण 1:- इस अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र के रेखांक संख्या एम.सी.एल./एस.ए.एम.बी/सी.जी.एम.(निगम नियोजन और परियोजना) ईब ब्लाक- XII /04/29 तारीख 25 अगस्त, 2004 का निरीक्षण कलेक्टर, झारसुगुडा और कलक्टर संबलपुर (उड़ीसा) के कार्यालय में या कोयला नियंत्रक, 1, काउंसिल हाउस स्ट्रीट, कोलकाता के कार्यालय में या महानदी कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, निगम नियोजन और परियोजना विभाग, जागृति बिहार, डाकघर जागृति बिहार, बूर्ला, जिला संबलपुर (उड़ीसा) के कार्यालय में किया जा सकेगा ।

अनुसूची
ईब ब्लाक - XII
ईब वेली कोलफील्ड (ईब वेली क्षेत्र)
जिला झारसुगुडा और सम्बलपुर (उड़ीसा)

सभी अधिकार:-

प्लान सं0 एमसीएल/एसएएबी/सीजीएम (सीपी एण्ड पी) /ईब ब्लाक XII /04/29

तारीख 25.8.2004

क्रम सं0	ग्राम	तहसील सं0	तहसील	जिला	क्षेत्रफल एकड़ में	टिप्पण
01	रामपुर	27	झारसुगुडा	झारसुगुडा	755.42	भाग
02	झुमेरमुन्डा	28	झारसुगुडा	झारसुगुडा	9.50	भाग
03	पतरापाली	29	झारसुगुडा	झारसुगुडा	877.31	भाग
04	मल्दा	30	झारसुगुडा	झारसुगुडा	1598.87	भाग
05	खिन्डा	02	रेंगाली	सम्बलपुर	94.95	भाग
06	तलाबीरा	03	रेंगाली	सम्बलपुर	445.00	भाग
कुल क्षेत्र 3781.05 एकड (लगभग) या 1530.17 हेक्टर (लगभग)						

ईब ब्लाक - XII (तलाबीरा - III) में अर्जित किए गए प्लाट संख्यांक

1. रामपुर ग्राम (भाग) में अर्जित किए गए प्लाट संख्यांक

98(भाग), 407(भाग), 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 637(भाग), 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686(भाग), 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741,

742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 443/753, 688/760, 460/771, 688/774(भाग), 7
 15/775, 737/776, 737/777, 717/778, 710/779, 710/780, 678/781, 469/782, 465/783,
 702/787, 711/788, 460/789, 702/792, 463/794, 434/796, 433/797, 443/798, 435/799,
 722/827, 702/829, 701/871, 701/872, 702/887, 711/888, 443/889, 443/890, 443/891,
 और 443/892

2. झूमेरमुन्डा ग्राम (भाग) में अर्जित किए गए प्लाट संख्यांक : -

416(भाग).

3. पतरापाती ग्राम (भाग) में अर्जित किए गए प्लाट संख्यांक:-

168(भाग), 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176(भाग), 177(भाग), 178(भाग), 179, 180, 181,
 182(भाग), 183(भाग), 184(भाग), 185, 186, 187, 188, 189(भाग), 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195,
 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213,
 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231,
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 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321,
 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339,
 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358,
 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376,
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 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558,
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576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 1031(भाग), 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045(भाग), 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097(भाग), 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1104, 1183(भाग), 450/1201, 450/1202, 450/1203, 450/1204, 450/1205, 450/1206, 450/1207, 553/1208, 576/1209, 513/1220, 264/1228, 264/1229, 264/1230, 264/1231, 224/1235, 331/1236, 459/1237, 358/1242, 359/1243, 367/1244, 256/1248, 250/1249, 174/1267, 174/1268, 174/1269, 174/1270, 174/1271, 174/1272, 215/1273, 219/1274, 240/1275, 264/1276, 264/1277, 264/1278, 264/1279, 264/1280, 264/1281, 264/1282, 270/1283, 271/1284, 271/1285, 350/1286, 451/1287, 457/1288, 296/1289, 324/1290, 329/1291, 329/1292, 329/1293, 362/1294, 362/1295, 397/1296, 397/1297, 397/1298, 352/1299, 368/1300, 369/1301, 538/1302, 538/1303, 570/1304, 583/1305, 583/1306, 583/1307, 536/1308, 484/1309, 587/1310, 474/1311, 474/1312, 442/1313, 442/1317, 262/1318, 447/1320, 447/1321, 473/1322, 344/1323, 513/1324, 499/1325, 504/1326, 527/1327, 526/1328, 526/1329, 526/1330, 526/1331, 526/1332, 526/1333, 444/1334, 1032/1345, 1032/1346, 1032/1347, 646/1348, 646/1349, 1047/1350, 656/1351, 1066/1353, 1068/1354, 1067/1355, 1078/1356, 643/1357, 633/1360, 595/1362, 1040/1363, 1093/1364, 189/1368(भाग), 189/1369(भाग), 240/1370, 489/1371, 331/1372, 477/1373, 477/1374, 477/1375, 330/1376, 330/1377, 330/1378, 322/1379, 484/1381, 484/1382, 484/1383, 483/1384, 255/1387, 270/1388, 270/1389, 270/1390, 282/1392, 285/1393, 350/1394, 397/1395, 398/1396, 421/1397, 421/1398, 422/1399, 422/1400, 479/1401, 489/1402, 505/1403, 519/1404, 536/1406, 543/1407, 551/1408, 583/1409, 628/1410, 630/1411, 630/1412, 1042/1426, 1042/1427, 450/1438, 482/1439, 269/1457, 264/1458, 264/1459, 274/1466, 264/1478(भाग) और 274/1481(भाग).

4. मल्दा (भाग) ग्राम में अर्जित किए गए प्लाट संख्यांक:-

10(भाग), 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33(भाग), 34(भाग), 35(भाग), 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52,

53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657,

658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 26/990, 256/991, 243/992, 88/993, 88/994, 112/995, 112/996, 108/997, 88/998, 148/999, 155/1000, 191/1001, 171/1002, 512/1003, 538/1004, 195/1005, 331/1006, 696/1007, 60/1008, 61/1009, 61/1010, 54/1011, 60/1012, 60/1013, 60/1014, 60/1015, 54/1016, 837/1017, 879/1018, 413/1019, 142/1020, 547/1021, 955/1022, 33/1023, 169/1024, 64/1025, 723/1026, 1/1029, 108/1032, 124/1033, 772/1037, 800/1039, 969/1040, 512/1043, 60/1044, 65/1045, 65/1046, 126/1047, 87/1048, 126/1049, 723/1050, 723/1051, 723/1052, 723/1053, 723/1054, 723/1055, 139/1056, 604/1057, 681/1058, 682/1059, 914/1060, 914/1061, 914/1062, 126/1063, 87/1064, 87/1065, 430/1066, 430/1067, 605/1068, 605/1069, 746/1070, 773/1071, 774/1072, 773/1073, 772/1074, 87/1075, 112/1076, 126/1077, 124/1078, 457/1079, 450/1080, 449/1081, 449/1082, 773/1083, 774/1084, 774/1085, 673/1086, 565/1087, 674/1088, 448/1089, 450/1090, 457/1091, 457/1092, 449/1093, 449/1094, 287/1095, 108/1096, 592/1097, 108/1098, 108/1099, 988/1100, 87/1101, 87/1102, 1/1103, 229/1105, 253/1106, 124/1107, 53/1108, 969/1122, 63/1123, 772/1124, 459/1125, 459/1126, 148/1127, 148/1128, 148/1129, 148/1130, 148/1131, 176/1132, 176/1133, 176/1134, 177/1135, 703/1136, 712/1137, 712/1138, 712/1139, 737/1140, 73

9/1141,887/1142,781/1143,781/1144,894/1145,87/1146,87/1147,87/1148,87/1149,87/1150,87/1151,87/1152,458/1153,450/1154,450/1155,450/1156,450/1157,450/1158,448/1159,449/1160,410/1161,331/1162,498/1163,413/1164,413/1165,413/1166,413/1167,413/1168,413/1169,413/1170,413/1171,413/1172,413/1173,411/1174,411/1175,411/1176,134/1177,191/1178,194/1179,194/1180,194/1181,194/1182,194/1183,141/1184,143/1185,143/1186,143/1187,142/1188,142/1189,142/1190,142/1191,142/1192,155/1193,117/1194, 117/1195,117/1196,117/1197,117/1198,117/1199,109/1200,268/1201,225/1202,266/1203, 316/1204,316/1205, 227/1206, 229/1207, 722/1208, 722/1209, 722/1210, 673/1211, 677/1212,679/1213,747/1214,747/1215,747/1216,588/1217,588/1218,588/1219, 588/1220,588/1221,588/1222,588/1223,588/1224,588/1225,588/1226,613/1227, 613/1228,781/1229,781/1230,839/1231,901/1232,959/1233,959/1234,959/1235,957/1236,957/1237,911/1238, 935/1239,935/1240,543/1241,543/1242,543/1243,543/1244,812/1245,868/1246,1010/1247,1010/1248, 631/1249, 154/1250, 154/1251, और 972/1306.

5. खिन्डा (भाग) ग्राम में अर्जित किए गए प्लाट संख्यांक:-

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 572, 573, 574, 575, 516/2225, और 516/2226 .

6. तलाबीरा(भाग) ग्राम में अर्जित किए गए प्लाट संख्यांक:-

1(भाग),386(भाग),389(भाग),390,391,392(भाग),415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 438(भाग),414/2503(भाग),415/2504,416/2505(भाग),420/2527, 420/2528,420/2529, और 420/2530

ईब ब्लाक - XII (तलाबीरा - III) का सीमा विवरण

रेखा 'क-ख' पतरापाली के प्लाट संख्या 1200 एवं 1097 के मिलन स्थल से बिन्दु 'क' से तथा ग्राम पतरापाली एवं तलाबीरा से सांझा सीमा से प्रारम्भ होती है तथा प्लाट सं0 1200, 1199, 1197, 1196 की ग्राम सीमा से होकर गुजरती है तथा उसके बाद प्लाट सं0 1183 के पश्चिमी कोने से प्लाट सं0 1097 एवं 1183 होकर गुजरती है तथा प्लाट सं0 1101, 1104 की दक्षिणी सीमा के साथ-साथ होते हुए बायीं तरफ मुड़ती है फिर प्लाट सं0 1104, 1101, 1102 की पश्चिमी सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती

हुई बायी और मुडती है, और फिर उसके बाद प्लाट सं0 1031 से होकर गुजरती हुई प्लाट सं0 1032 की पश्चिमी कोने तक जाती है उसके बाद प्लाट सं0 1032, 1033, की पश्चिमी सीमा से होकर गुजरती है एवं उसके बाद 1045 से होकर प्लाट सं0 680, 678, 677, 674, 673, 672, 670, 664, 666, 668 की पश्चिमी सीमा से होकर के साथ-साथ गुजरती है उसके बाद बायीं तरफ मुडकर प्लाट सं0 1215, 549, 1215, 1482, 511, 1219, 1218, 1217, 1482, 1216, 1314, 1316, 1469, 1479, 1460, 1478, 1467, 1468, 1481, 414, 413 से होकर गुजरती है, और उसके बाद प्लाट सं0 1481 से होकर बायें मुड जाती है तथा प्लाट सं0 274 के दक्षिणी छोर को छूती है एवं प्लाट सं0 1478 से गुजरती हुई प्लाट सं0 264 के पश्चिमी सीमा को छूती है और उसके बाद प्लाट सं0 264, 1276, 263, 1318, 262, 261, 1370, 172, 171, 168, की दक्षिणी सीमा से होकर गुजरती है और उसके बाद बाये मुडकर प्लाट सं0 168, 170, 1369, 176, 177, 178, 182, 183, 184, 1368, 189 होकर गुजरती हुई पतरापाली एवं डुमेरमुन्डा ग्राम की सम्मिलित सीमा पर पहुंचती है और उसके बाद डुमेरमुन्डा के प्लाट सं0 416 से होकर गुजरती हुई डुमेरमुन्डा एवं रामपुर ग्राम की सम्मिलित सीमा पर पहुंचती है और फिर रामपुर के प्लाट सं0 637, 774, 686 से होकर गुजरती है, और उसके बाद प्लाट सं0 672 तथा 685 की सांझा सीमा से गुजरती है और उसके बाद दायीं तरफ मुडकर प्लाट सं0 672, 676, 675, 674, की उत्तर - उत्तरपूर्वी सीमा से होकर गुजरती है एवं छोरके बाद दायीं तरफ मुडकर प्लाट सं0 781, 782, 469, की दक्षिण-पश्चिमी सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती है और फिर प्लाट सं0 407 से होकर गुजरती है और उसके बाद बायीं तरफ मुडकर प्लाट सं0 407 की उत्तरी सीमा के साथ-साथ गुजरती हुई प्लाट सं0 436 के दक्षिण-पश्चिमी छोर से बायीं तरफ मुडती है तथा प्लाट सं0 436, 799, 434, 433,

431, 430 की पश्चिमी सीमा से होकर गुजरती हुई प्लाट सं0 479 से गुजरती है । फिर प्लाट सं0 889 की पश्चिमी सीमा से गुजरती हुई बिन्दु 'ख' पर पहुंचती है ।

रेखा 'ख-ग' प्लाट सं0 889 के उत्तर पश्चिमी कोने से बिन्दु 'ख' से प्रारम्भ होती है एवं प्लाट सं0 707 के उत्तरी छोर पर बिन्दु 'ग' पर पहुंचने के लिए प्लाट सं0 889, 443, 753, 892, 444, 445, 450, 451, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 462, 461, 460, 771, 792, 829, 887, 787, 788, 780, 702, 703, 704, 706, 707, की उत्तरी सीमा से होकर गुजरती है ।

रेखा 'ग-घ' प्लाट सं0 707 के उत्तरी छोर के बिन्दु 'ग' से प्रारम्भ होती है और मलदा प्लाट सं0 35, 34, 33 से होकर गुजरती है फिर प्लाट सं0 30, 23 की उत्तरी सीमा के साथ-साथ होती हुई और प्लाट सं0 10 से प्लाट सं0 22 के उत्तर पश्चिमी

छोर तक जाने के लिए बायीं तरफ मुड़ती है और प्लाट सं0 22, 11, 1103 की पश्चिमी सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती है उसके बाद प्लाट सं0 13 के दक्षिणी पश्चिम छोर पर पहुंचने के लिए प्लाट सं0 1029 से होती हुई और उसके बाद प्लाट सं0 254 के उत्तर पश्चिम छोर पर बिन्दु 'घ' पर पहुंचने के लिए प्लाट सं0 13, 15, 1106, 254 की पश्चिमी सीमा से गुजरती है

रेखा 'घ-ड' प्लाट सं0 354 के उत्तर - पश्चिम छोर के बिन्दु 'घ' से प्रारम्भ होती है और फिर प्लाट सं0 759 के दक्षिण-पूर्वी छोर अर्थात् बिन्दु 'ड' पर पहुंचने के लिए प्लाट सं0 1027, 1034, 1035, 1036, के दक्षिण-पश्चिम सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती है

रेखा 'ड-च' प्लाट सं0 759, 762 के दक्षिण पूर्वी कोने के बिन्दु 'ड' से तथा ग्राम मलदा के प्लाट सं0 1036 से प्रारम्भ होती है और मलदा के ट्राईजिक्सन खंभे तक पहुंचने के लिए प्लाट सं0 1036, 1038, 1041 की पश्चिमी सीमा से होकर गुजरती है तथा प्लाट सं0 1042 की पश्चिमी सीमा से होकर मलदा, तलाबीरा एवं खीन्डा के ट्राईजिक्सन पिलर पर पहुंचने के लिए है एवं खीन्डा ग्राम में प्रवेश करती है उसके बाद प्लाट सं0 22 की दक्षिण-पूर्वी सीमा के साथ चलती है तथा प्लाट सं0 227 से होकर गुजरती है तथा प्लाट सं0 270 के उत्तर - पूर्वी कोने अर्थात् बिन्दु 'च' पर पहुंचती है ।

रेखा 'च-क' खीन्डा ग्राम के प्लाट सं0 270 के उत्तर -पूर्वी कोने के बिन्दु 'च' से प्रारम्भ होती है और फिर प्लाट सं0 270, 269, 268, 267, 266, 265, 321, 320, 318, 513 की पूर्वी सीमा से होकर गुजरती है और फिर यह तलाबीरा एवं सम्मिलित सीमा पर पहुंचने के लिए प्लाट सं0 513, 517, 516, 2226, 312, 572, 575, 292 की दक्षिणी सीमा के साथ-साथ जाने के लिए दायीं और मुड़ती है तथा उसके आगे उत्तर की तरफ बढ़ते हुए खीन्डा के प्लाट सं0 13 तक पहुंचती है, उसके बाद पश्चिम की तरफ तलाबीरा ग्राम की तरफ प्लाट सं0 438, 2505, 2503, 392, 389, 386, 389 और 1 से होकर गुजरती है तथा पतरापाली एवं तलाबीरा की सांझा सीमा तक पहुंचती है गांव पतरापाली के प्लाट सं0 1200 के दक्षिण-पूर्वी कोने पर है बिन्दु 'क' पहुंचने के लिए तथा गांव की सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती है ।

[फा. सं. 43015/12/99-पी.आई.डब्ल्यू.]

वी. के. पण्डा, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 22nd March, 2005

S. O. 1108.—Whereas by the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Coal and Mines, S.O. number 658(E) dated 6th June, 2003, Under sub- section (1) of section 7 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) published in part-II, section-3, sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India, Extra Ordinary dated 6th June, 2003, and amendment to the principal notification vide S.O. number 919(E) dated 12th August, 2004 Published in part-II, section-3, sub-section (ii) in the Gazette of India: Extraordinary dated 12th August, 2004, the Central Government gave notice of its intention to acquire lands and rights in the locality specified in the Schedule appended to that notification;

And whereas the competent authority in pursuance of section 8 of the said Act, has made his report of the Central Government.

And whereas the Central Government after considering the report aforesaid and after reconciling the Government of Orissa is satisfied that the land measuring 3781.05 acres (approximately) or 1530.17 hectares (approximately) described in the Schedule; appended hereto should be acquired.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub section (1) of section-9 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the land measuring 3781.05 acres (Approximately) or 1530.17 hectares (approximately) described in the said schedule are hereby acquired in all rights.

Note1:- The Plan bearing No. MCL/SAMB/CGM (Corporate Planning & Project)/ IB Block-XII/04/29 dated 25.08.2004 of the area covered by this notification may be inspected in the office of the Collector, Jharsuguda and Collector, Sambalpur (Orissa) or in the Office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Kolkata, or in the Office of the Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (Corporate Planning & Project Department.), Jagriti Vihar, P.O- Jagriti Vihar, Burla, District Sambalpur - 768020 (Orissa).

**Schedule
[b Block-XII
[b Valley Coalfield ([b Valley Area)
District: Jharsuguda and Sambalpur (Orissa)**

All Rights

Plan No.MCL/SAMB/CGM(CP&P)/IB BLOCK-XII/04/29 , Dated. 25.08.2004

Plots acquired for Ib Block - XII (Talabira – III)

1. Plot numbers acquired in village : Rampur (Part) :-

98(P), 407(P), 430,431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465,466, 467, 468, 469, 637(P), 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686(P), 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696,697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 443/753, 688/760, 460/771, 688/774(P),715/775,737/776,737/777,717/778,710/779,710/780,678/781,469/782, 465/783, 702/787, 711/788, 460/789, 702/792, 463/794, 434/796, 433/797, 443/798,435/799, 722/827, 702/829,701/871, 701/872, 702/887, 711/888, 443/889,443/890,443/891,& 443/892

2. Plot number acquired in village : Dumermunda (Part) : - 416(P).

3. Plot numbers acquired in village : Patrapali (Part) :-

168(P), 170,171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176(P),177(P), 178(P), 179,180, 181, 182(P), 183(P), 184(P), 185, 186, 187, 188, 189(P), 190, 191, 192, 193,194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287,288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 512,513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562 ,563, 564,

565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 1031(P), 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045(P), 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097(P), 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1104, 1183(P), 450/1201, 450/1202, 450/1203, 450/1204, 450/1205, 450/1206, 450/1207, 553/1208, 576/1209, 513/1220, 264/1228, 264/1229, 264/1230, 264/1231, 224/1235, 331/1236, 459/1237, 358/1242, 359/1243, 367/1244, 256/1248, 250/1249, 174/1267, 174/1268, 174/1269, 174/1270, 174/1271, 174/1272, 215/1273, 219/1274, 240/1275, 264/1276, 264/1277, 264/1278, 264/1279, 264/1280, 264/1281, 264/1282, 270/1283, 271/1284, 271/1285, 350/1286, 451/1287, 457/1288, 296/1289, 324/1290, 329/1291, 329/1292, 329/1293, 362/1294, 362/1295, 397/1296, 397/1297, 397/1298, 352/1299, 368/1300, 369/1301, 538/1302, 538/1303, 570/1304, 583/1305, 583/1306, 583/1307, 536/1308, 484/1309, 587/1310, 474/1311, 474/1312, 442/1313, 442/1317, 262/1318, 447/1320, 447/1321, 473/1322, 344/1323, 513/1324, 499/1325, 504/1326, 527/1327, 526/1328, 526/1329, 526/1330, 526/1331, 526/1332, 526/1333, 444/1334, 1032/1345, 1032/1346, 1032/1347, 646/1348, 646/1349, 1047/1350, 656/1351, 1066/1353, 1068/1354, 1067/1355, 1078/1356, 643/1357, 633/1360, 595/1362, 1040/1363, 1093/1364, 189/1368(P), 189/1369(P), 240/1370, 489/1371, 331/1372, 477/1373, 477/1374, 477/1375, 330/1376, 330/1377, 330/1378, 322/1379, 484/1381, 484/1382, 484/1383, 483/1384, 255/1387, 270/1388, 270/1389, 270/1390, 282/1392, 285/1393, 350/1394, 397/1395, 398/1396, 421/1397, 421/1398, 422/1399, 422/1400, 479/1401, 489/1402, 505/1403, 519/1404, 536/1406, 543/1407, 551/1408, 583/1409, 628/1410, 630/1411, 630/1412, 1042/1426, 1042/1427, 450/1438, 482/1439, 269/1457, 264/1458, 264/1459, 274/1466, 264/1478(P) & 274/1481(P).

4. Plot numbers acquired in village : Malda (Part) :-

10(P), 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33(P), 34(P), 35(P), 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156,

157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846,

847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 26/990, 256/991, 243/99 2, 88/993, 88/994, 112/995, 112/996, 108/997, 88/998, 148/999, 155/1000, 191/1001, 171/1002, 512/1003, 538 /1004, 195/1005, 331/1006, 696/1007, 60/1008, 61/1009, 61/1010, 54/1011, 60/1012, 60/1013, 60/1014, 60/10 15, 54/1016, 837/1017, 879/1018, 413/1019, 142/1020, 547/1021, 955/1022, 33/1023, 169/1024, 64/1025, 723/1026, 1/1029, 108/1032, 124/1033, 772/1037, 800/1039, 969/1040, 512/1043, 60/1044, 65/1045, 65/1046, 126/1047, 87/1048, 126/1049, 723/1050, 723/1051, 723/1052, 723/1053, 723/1054, 723/1055, 139/1056, 604/1057, 681/1058, 682/1059, 914/1060, 914/1061, 914/1062, 126/1063, 87/1064, 87/1065, 430/1066, 430/1067, 605/1068, 605/1069, 746/1070, 773/1071, 774/1072, 773/1073, 772/1074, 87/1075, 112/1076, 126/1077, 124/1078, 457/1079, 450/1080, 449/1081, 449/1082, 773/1083, 774/1084, 774/ 1085, 673/1086, 565/1087, 674/1088, 448/1089, 450/1090, 457/1091, 457/1092, 449/1093, 449/1094, 287/1095, 108/1096, 592/1097, 108/1098, 108/1099, 988/1100, 87/1101, 87/1102, 1/1103, 229/110 5, 253/1106, 124/1107, 53/1108, 969/1122, 63/1123, 772/1124, 459/1125, 459/1126, 148/1127, 148/ 1128, 148/1129, 148/1130, 148/1131, 176/1132, 176/1133, 176/1134, 177/1135, 703/1136, 712/113 7, 712/1138, 712/1139, 737/1140, 739/1141, 887/1142, 781/1143, 781/1144, 894/1145, 87/1146, 87/ 1147, 87/1148, 87/1149, 87/1150, 87/1151, 87/1152, 458/1153, 450/1154, 450/1155, 450/1156, 450/ 1157, 450/1158, 448/1159, 449/1160, 410/1161, 331/1162, 498/1163, 413/1164, 413/1165, 413/116 6, 413/1167, 413/1168, 413/1169, 413/1170, 413/1171, 413/1172, 413/1173, 411/1174, 411/1175, 411/1176, 134/1177, 191/1178, 194/1179, 194/1180, 194/1181, 194/1182, 194/1183, 141 /1184, 143/1185, 143/1186, 143/1187, 142/1188, 142/1189, 142/1190, 142/1191, 142/1192, 155/1193, 117/1194, 117/1195, 117/1196, 117/1197, 117/1198, 117/1199, 109/1200, 268/1201, 225/1202, 266/1203, 316/1204, 316/1205, 227/1206, 229/1207, 722/1208, 722/1209, 722/1210, 673/1211, 677/1212, 679/1213, 747/1214, 747/1215, 747/1216, 588/1217, 588/1218, 588/1219, 588/1220, 588/1221, 588/1222, 588/1223, 588/1224, 588/1225, 588/1226, 613/1227, 613/1228, 781/1229, 781/1230, 839/1231, 901/1232, 959/1233, 959/1234, 959/1235, 957/1236, 957/1237, 911/1238, 935/1239, 935/1240, 543/1241, 543/1242, 543/1243, 543/1244, 812/1245, 868/1246, 1010/1247, 1010/1248, 631/1249, 154/1250, 154/1251, & 972/1306.

5. Plot nos. acquired in village : Khinda (Part):-

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287,

288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 572, 573, 574, 575, 516/2225, & 516/2226.

6. Plot numbers acquired in village : Talabira (Part):-

1(P), 386(P), 389(P), 390, 391, 392(P), 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 438(P), 414/2503(P), 415/2504, 416/2505(P), 420/2527, 420/2528, 420/2529, & 420/2530.

Boundary description of Ib block XII (Talabira – III) :-

Line A - B :- Line starts from point A on the junction of Patrapali plot No. 1200 and 1097 and the common boundary of village Patrapali and Talabira and passes through Village boundary of plot No. 1200, 1199, 1197, 1196, and then through plot No. 1097&1183 to the western corner of plot No. 1183& turn left to move along the southern boundary of plot No. 1101, 1104, then turn right along the western boundary of plot No. 1104, 1101, 1102, and then passes through plot No. 1031 up to the south western corner of plot No. 1032 & then passes through the western boundary of plot No. 1032, 1033& then through plot No. 1045 to passes along the western boundary of plot No. 680, 678, 677, 674, 673, 672, 670, 664, 666, 668, & then turn right to passes through the eastern boundary of plot No. 1215, 549, 1215, 1482, 511, 1219, 1218, 1217, 1482, 1216, 1314, 1316, 1469, 1479, 1461, 1460, 1478, 1467, 1468, 1481, 1414, 413,& then turn left through plot No. 1481,to tuch the south western tip of plot No. 274 & passes through plot No. 1481 to reach the southern boundary of plot No. 264 & then passes through the southern boundary of plot No 264, 1276, 263, 1318, 262, 261, 1370, 172, 171, 168 & then turn right to passes through Plot No. 168, 170, 1369, 176, 177, 178, 182, 183, 184, 1368, 189, to reach the common Village boundary of Patrapali and Dumermunda & then passes through Village Dumermunda plot No.416 to reach the common Village boundary of Dumermunda and Rampur &then passes through Rampur plot No.637, 774, 686 & the passes through the common boundary of plot No.672 & 685 & then turn left to passes the north-north eastern boundary of plot No.672, 676, 675, 674,& turn to right to move along the south western boundary of plot No.781, 782, 469&passes through plot No. 407& then turn left passes along the northern boundary of plot No.407 to turn left at

the south western tip of plot No. 436 & passes through the western boundary of plot No.436,799,434,433,431,430, to passes through plot No.479. Then passes through the western boundary of plot No. 889 to reach point 'B'.

Line B - C :- Point B starts from the north western tip of Plot No. 889 & pass through the Northen Boundary of plot No. 889, 443, 753, 892, 444, 445, 450, 451, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 462, 461, 460, 771, 792, 829, 887, 787, 788, 780, 702, 703, 704, 706, 707 to reach point C on the Northen tip of plot No.707,

Line C - D:- Starts from point C on the northen tip of plot No. 707 & pass through Malda plot No. 35, 34, 33 then along the northen boundary of plot No. 30, 23 & turn left to pass through plot No. 10 up to the south western tip of plot No. 22 & move along the Western boundary of plot No. 22, 11, 1103 & then through plot No. 1029 to reach the South Western tip of plot No. 13 & then pass through the western boundary of plot no. 13,15, 1106, 254 to reach point 'D' on the north western tip of plot No. 254.

Line D - E : - Starts from point D on the north western tip of plot No. 254 & then pass along the south west boundary of plot No. 1027, 1034, 1035, 1036 to reach the south eastern tip of plot No. 759 i.e. point 'E'.

Line E - F :- starts from point E on the South east corner of plot No.759,762 & western boundary 1036 of village Malda & passes through the Western boundary of plot No.1036, 1038,1041, to reach the trijunction pillar of Malda & moves along the western boundary of plot No.1042 to reach the trijunction pillar of village Malda, Talabira & Khinda, & enters in to village Khinda & moves further along the western as well as southern boundary of Khinda plot No.22 &277 up to the north eastern corner point of plot No.270, i.e. point 'F'

Line F - A :- starts from Point 'F' on North Eastern corner of plot No.270 of village Khinda and then passess through the eastern boundary of plot No.270,269,268,267,266,265,321,320,318, 513 and then turn right to move along the southern boundary of plot No. 513,517,516,2226,312,572,575,292 to reach the common village boundary of Talabira & Patrapali & moved towards north till it reaches plot No.13 of Khinda, then moves westward in to village Talabira through plot No.438,2505,2503,392, 389, 386,389 & 1 to reach the common village boundary of Patrapali & Talabira & move along the village boundary to reach point A on the South Eastern corner of plot No.1200 of village Patrapali which is the starting point.

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 21 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1109.—केब्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और ऊनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 3201 तारीख 14 दिसम्बर, 2004, जो भारत के राजपत्र तारीख दिसम्बर 12- दिसम्बर 18, 2004 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अबुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में बूमालीगढ़ (असम राज्य) से शिलिगुरी (पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य) तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए बूमालीगढ़ शिलिगुरी पाइपलाइन प्रसारण परियोजना के माध्यम से आयैल इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 28-1-2005 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी ;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केब्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और केब्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात, और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विविश्वय किया है ;

अतः अब, केब्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि अबुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

और केब्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केब्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी विलंगमों से मुक्त, आयैल इंडिया लिमिटेड में निहित होगा ।

अबुसूची

संकेत : मार्यैग		जिला : मोरिगाँव		राज्य : असम		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	दाग सं.	दोत्रफल			
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर	
1	बिहिता गाँव	35	0	21	24	
		40	0	77	60	

[फा. सं. अ-12016/6/2004 ओएनजी-डीओ-IV]

ओ. पी. बनवारा, अवर मन्त्रिव

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 21st March, 2005

S. O. 1109.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O 3201, dated the 14 December, 2004, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), published in the Gazette of India dated the December 12 – December 18, 2004, the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transportation of petroleum products through Numaligarh Siliguri Pipeline Expansion Project from Numaligarh in the State of Assam to Siliguri in State of West Bengal by Oil India Limited;

And whereas the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 28.01.2005

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted his report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the right of user therein;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said land specified in the Schedule is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration, in Oil India Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Circle : Mayong		District : Morigaon		State : Assam		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Dag no.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Bihita Gaon	35	0	21	24	
		40	0	77	60	

[No. O-12016/6/2004-O.N.G./D.O.-IV]
O. P. BANWARI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 21 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1110.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 3200 तारीख 14 दिसम्बर, 2004, जो भारत के राजपत्र तारीख दिसम्बर 12- दिसम्बर 18, 2004 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में बूमालीगढ़ (असम राज्य) से शिलिगुरी (पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य) तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए बूमालीगढ़ शिलिगुरी पाइपलाइन प्रसारण परियोजना के माध्यम से आयैल इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 18-1-2005 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी ;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात, ओर यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी विलंगमों से मुक्त, आयैल इंडिया लिमिटेड में निहित होगा ।

अनुसूची

सर्कल : सोबापुर		जिला : कामतुप		राज्य : असम		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	दाग सं.		क्षेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एकर	वर्ग मीटर
1	कचुतली पथार	743		0	91	06
		615		0	03	77
		741		0	19	69
		742		0	20	18
		58		0	06	54
2	दिगारु पार	561		0	07	40
		555		0	09	62
		551		0	12	03

१	२	३	४	५	६
		554	0	01	35
		553	0	03	42
		550	0	01	65
		530	0	03	44
		514	0	01	51
		513	0	00	17
		510	0	03	80
		345	0	00	31
3	जुवाइ	481	0	12	93
		533	0	15	07
		531	0	02	28
		530	0	05	83
		573	0	03	25

[फा. सं. ओ-12016/5/2004-ओएनजी-डीओ-IV।

ओ. पी. बनवारी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st March, 2005

S.O. 1110.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O 3200, dated the 14 December, 2004, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), published in the Gazette of India dated the December 12 – December 18, 2004, the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transportation of petroleum products through Numaligarh Siliguri Pipeline Expansion Project from Numaligarh in the State of Assam to Siliguri in State of West Bengal by Oil India Limited;

And whereas the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 18.01.2005

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted his report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the right of user therein;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said land specified in the Schedule is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration, in Oil India Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Circle : Sonapur		District : Kamrup		State : Assam		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Dag no.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Kashutali Pathar	743	0	01	06	
		615	0	03	77	
		741	0	19	69	
		742	0	20	18	
		58	0	06	54	
2	Digaru Par	561	0	07	40	
		555	0	09	62	
		551	0	12	03	
		554	0	01	35	
		553	0	03	42	
		550	0	01	65	
		530	0	03	44	
		514	0	01	51	
		513	0	00	17	
		510	0	03	80	
		345	0	00	31	
3	Jubai	481	0	12	93	
		533	0	15	07	
		531	0	02	28	
		530	0	05	83	
		573	0	03	25	

[No. O-12016/5/2004-O.N.G./D.O.-IV]

O P BANWARI, Under Secy.

नंद दिल्ली, 21 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1111.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 3197 तारीख 14 दिसम्बर, 2004, जो भारत के राजपत्र तारीख दिसम्बर 12- दिसम्बर 18, 2004 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में नूमालीगढ (असम राज्य) से शिलिगुरी (पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य) तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए नूमालीगढ शिलिगुरी पाइपलाइन प्रसारण परियोजना के माध्यम से आयें इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 28-1-2005 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी ;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और केब्लीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विवार करने के पश्चात, और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिल्डने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विविश्वाय किया है :

अतः आज, केब्लीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वाय प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि अनुसूची में विबिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिल्डने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

और केब्लीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वाय प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केब्लीय सरकार में लिहित होने के बाद, सभी विलंगमों से मुक्त, आयैल इंडिया लिमिटेड में लिहित होना ।

अनुसूची

सर्वेत : नोटिसार्य		जिला : नोटिसार्य	राज्य : असम			
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम		दाग सं.	हेक्टेकर	एकर	वर्ग मीटर
1	सोनाबाड़ी डिविल्यू		5	0	02	24
			1	0	06	73
3	हाति हलाग		308	0	00	25
			307	0	01	63
			283	0	65	28
			285	0	03	75
			250	0	08	17
			288	0	40	31
			321	0	04	95
			264	0	12	93
			270	0	27	16

[फा. सं. ओ-12016/2/2004-ओएनजी-डीओ-IV]

ओ. पी. बनवारी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st March, 2005

S.O. 111.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O 3197, dated the 14 December, 2004, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), published in the Gazette of India dated the December 12 – December 18, 2004, the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transportation of petroleum products through Numaligarh Siliguri Pipeline Expansion Project from Numaligarh in the State of Assam to Siliguri in State of West Bengal by Oil India Limited;

And whereas the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 28-01-2005

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted his report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the right of user therein;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said land specified in the Schedule is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration, in Oil India Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Sr No	Name of the Village	Dag no.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Chounabari Dikchang	5	0	02	24
		1	0	06	73
2	Hati Hulung	308	0	00	25
		307	0	01	63
		283	0	65	28
		285	0	03	75
		250	0	08	17
		288	0	40	31
		321	0	04	95
		264	0	12	93
		270	0	27	16

[No. O-12016/2/2004-O.N.G./D.O.-IV]
O. P. BANWARI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 21 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1112.—केब्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 3198 तारीख 14 दिसम्बर, 2004, जो भारत के राजपत्र तारीख 12- दिसम्बर 18, 2004 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में बूमालीगढ (असम राज्य) से शिलिगुरी (पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य) तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए बूमालीगढ शिलिगुरी पाइपलाइन प्रसारण परियोजना के माध्यम से

आयैल इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिलाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 18-01-2005 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी ;

और सकाम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केब्लीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और केब्लीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात, और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिलाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विविश्वय किया है ;

अतः अब, केब्लीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिलाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

और केब्लीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केब्लीय सरकार में विहित होने के बजाए, सभी विलंगनों से मुक्त, आयैल इंडिया लिमिटेड में विहित होगा ।

अनुसूची

सर्काल : नोरंगि		जिला : ओलाधाट		राज्य : असम		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	दाग सं.	दाग सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
				डेक्टेयर	एवर	वर्ग अंगिटर
1	औंगुरी चापरि गाँव	90/225		0	09	96
		89		0	11	78
		88		0	03	00
		90		0	14	59
		85		0	02	89
		86		0	16	62
		79		0	22	29
		18		0	00	75
		77		0	01	91
		78		0	05	27
		74		0	06	48
		71		0	00	50
		73		0	06	14
		72		0	03	27
		65		0	00	25
		47		0	01	45
		35		0	00	30
		36		0	03	26

सर्कल : मोरंगि		जिला : गोलाधाट		राज्य : असम		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	दाग सं.	दोत्रफल			
			हेक्टेयर	एकर	वर्ग मीटर	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	ओंगुरो चाफरि गाँव	37	0	05	87	
		39	0	09	56	
		38	0	02	91	
		41	0	03	26	
		31	0	03	17	
		42	0	01	35	
		44	0	05	24	
2	पंका गाँव	477	0	00	28	
		473	0	06	76	
		474	0	01	76	
		472	0	01	11	
		461	0	05	83	
		327	0	00	76	
		463	0	10	33	
		356	0	05	50	
		355	0	19	00	
		359	0	05	10	
		84	0	04	60	
		81	0	02	58	
		82	0	09	42	
		77	0	04	03	
		76	0	08	94	
		73	0	01	75	
		75	0	05	88	
		68	0	01	72	
		457	0	00	30	
		460	0	00	28	
		67	0	13	97	
3	मोरन बिल गाँव	11	0	00	25	
		10	0	05	64	
		7	0	04	54	
		8	0	02	31	
4	कलियनी गाँव	144	0	01	87	
		141	0	06	76	
		142	0	00	25	
		143	0	00	40	
		140	0	12	16	
		138	0	04	06	
		1	0	05	40	

New Delhi, the 21st March, 2005

S.O. 1112.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O 3198, dated the 14 December, 2004, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), published in the Gazette of India dated the December 12 – December 18, 2004, the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transportation of petroleum products through Numaligrah Siliguri Pipeline Expansion Project from Numaligarh in the State of Assam to Siliguri in State of West Bengal by Oil India Limited;

And whereas the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 18/01/2005.

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted his report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the right of user therein;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said land specified in the Schedule is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration, in Oil India Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Circle : Morangi		District : Golaghat		State : Assam		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Dag no.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Ouguri Chapari Gaon	90/225	0	09	96	
		89	0	11	78	
		88	0	03	00	
		90	0	14	59	
		85	0	02	89	
		86	0	16	62	
		79	0	22	29	
		18	0	00	75	

Sr. No	Name of the Village	Dag no.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ouguri Chaturi Gaon	77	0	01	91
		78	0	05	27
		74	0	06	48
		71	0	00	50
		73	0	06	14
		72	0	03	27
		65	0	00	25
		47	0	01	45
		35	0	00	30
		36	0	03	26
		37	0	05	87
		39	0	09	56
		38	0	02	91
		41	0	03	26
		31	0	03	17
		42	0	01	35
		44	0	05	24
2.	Panka Gaon	477	0	00	28
		473	0	06	76
		474	0	01	76
		472	0	01	11
		461	0	05	83
		327	0	00	76
		463	0	10	33
		356	0	05	50
		355	0	19	00
		359	0	05	10
		84	0	04	60
		81	0	02	58
		82	0	09	42
		77	0	04	03
		76	0	08	94
		73	0	01	75
		75	0	05	88
		68	0	01	72
		457	0	00	30
		460	0	00	28
		67	0	13	97
3.	Maran Bill Gaon	11	0	00	25
		10	0	05	64
		7	0	04	54
		8	0	02	31
4.	Kaliyani Gaon	144	0	01	87
		141	0	06	76
		142	0	00	25
		143	0	00	40
		140	0	12	16
		138	0	04	06
		1	0	05	40

नई दिल्ली, 21 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1113.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और अविज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 3199 तारीख 14 दिसम्बर, 2004, जो भारत के राजपत्र तारीख दिसम्बर 12- दिसम्बर 18, 2004 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विबिर्दिष्ट भूमि में बूमालीगढ़ (असम राज्य) से शिलिगुरी (पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य) तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए बूमालीगढ़ शिलिगुरी पाइपलाइन प्रसारण परियोजना के माध्यम से आयेल इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिल्डिंग के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जबता को तारीख 20-1-2005 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी ;

और सकाम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात, और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिल्डिंग के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि अनुसूची में विबिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिल्डिंग के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने निहित होने के बजाए, सभी विलंगमों से मुक्त, आयेल इंडिया लिमिटेड में विहित होगा ।

अनुसूची

सरकार अधिकाराट			सिला : नोलाथाट		संख्या : असम	
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	दाल सं.	होत्रफल			वर्ग नंबर
			लेक्ट्रेयर	एयर	वर्ग नंबर	
1	कलियबी ब्लाक	153	0	07	82	
		187	0	03	85	
		186	0	06	77	
		185	0	07	52	
		184	0	02	25	
		180	0	04	75	
		181	0	09	98	

संकेत न्योकायाट		लिला : गोलायाट		राज्य : असम		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	दाग सं.	दोत्रफल			
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	कलियनी ड्लाक	182	0	00	86	
		291	0	14	45	
		282	0	00	37	
		176	0	01	62	
		175	0	07	27	
		320	0	00	30	
		321	0	03	01	
		161	0	10	31	
		162	0	08	49	
		163	0	01	40	
		344	0	06	85	
		377	0	01	88	
		164	0	00	99	
		363	0	00	31	
		144	0	12	93	
		143	0	16	65	
		60	0	00	42	
		61	0	06	01	
		68	0	09	25	
		67	0	04	75	
		103	0	00	50	
		69	0	09	50	
		111	0	06	54	
		110	0	17	35	
		265	0	02	11	
		353	0	00	85	
		264	0	05	97	
		105	0	09	45	
		347	0	00	71	
		109	0	01	67	
		108	0	06	96	
		107	0	04	63	
		106	0	14	74	
		102	0	03	80	
		84	0	23	16	
		98	0	01	14	
		287	0	01	99	
		91	0	03	02	
		97	0	00	29	
		92	0	03	34	
		94	0	09	13	
		93	0	02	17	
		207	0	02	10	
2	नूमालीगढ़ डगीचा	14/178	0	53	19	
		192	0	01	55	
		11	0	01	64	
		15	0	37	95	
		17	1	66	54	

संकेत : गोलायाट		विभाग : गोलायाट		रजिस्ट्रेशन : असल		
क्रम सं.	गोड़ नाम व वर्गीकरण	दाता सं.	देवेलपर	सेत्रफल		वर्ग मीटर
				दाता सं.	एवर	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
१	नुमालीगढ़ बगीचा	८	०	८६	८९	
		१८	१	१५	०६	
		९	१	६७	३५	
		९/१७९	०	१२	८३	
		६	०	७०	४०	
		७०	०	००	७५	
३	बिहरा घाँट गाँव	३३	१	६४	३०	
४	मिकिस्ट सार्ग बगीचा	१/१२९	०	०१	५३	
		१/१२८	०	०२	९४	
		१/१२२	०	०४	०५	
		१/१२०	०	०१	०१	
		१/१२१	०	०८	५७	
		१/११९	०	००	३१	
		१/२७२	०	००	६६	
		१/२५२	०	०१	२४	
		१/१००	०	०५	२१	
		१/९६	०	०४	६९	
		१/९८	०	००	४०	
		१/९५	०	००	४९	
		१/९७	०	०३	९६	
		१/७१	०	०१	४२	
		१/७०	०	०५	४६	
		१/६८	०	०१	११	
५	बर चापरि बगीचा	५६	०	००	८६	
		५७	०	०५	५२	
		५३	०	००	६७	
		५४	०	३५	५४	
		६२	०	००	५५	
		४६	०	३६	९१	
		४५	०	००	४४	
		५९	०	०१	३०	
		७८	०	३८	४०	
		४७	०	००	३०	
		७४	०	०२	९३	
		७५	०	०८	४५	

[फा. सं. ओ-12016/4/2004-ओएनजी-डीओ-IV]

ओ. पी. बनवारी, अवर मर्चिन

New Delhi, the 21st March, 2005

S. O. 1113.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O 3199, dated the 14 December, 2004, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), published in the Gazette of India dated the

December 12 – December 18, 2004, the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transportation of petroleum products through Numaligrah Siliguri Pipeline Expansion Project from Numaligarh in the State of Assam to Siliguri in State of West Bengal by Oil India Limited;

And whereas the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 20.01.2005

And whereas the competent authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted his report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the right of user therein;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said land specified in the Schedule is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration, in Oil India Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Circle :Bokahat		District : Golaghat		State : Assam		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Dag no.		Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Kaliyani Block	153	0	07	82	
		187	0	03	85	
		186	0	06	77	
		185	0	07	52	
		184	0	02	25	
		180	0	04	75	
		181	0	09	98	
		182	0	00	86	
		291	0	14	45	
		282	0	00	37	
		176	0	01	62	
		175	0	07	27	
		320	0	00	30	
		321	0	03	01	
		161	0	10	31	
		162	0	08	49	

Sr. No	Name of the Village	Dag no.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kaliyani Block	163	0	01	40
		344	0	06	85
		377	0	01	88
		184	0	00	99
		363	0	00	31
		144	0	12	93
		143	0	16	65
		60	0	00	42
		61	0	06	01
		68	0	09	25
		67	0	04	75
		103	0	00	50
		69	0	09	50
		111	0	06	54
		110	0	17	35
		265	0	02	11
		353	0	00	85
		264	0	05	97
		105	0	09	45
		347	0	00	71
		109	0	01	67
		108	0	06	96
		107	0	04	63
		106	0	14	74
		102	0	03	80
		84	0	23	16
		98	0	01	14
		287	0	01	99
		91	0	03	02
		97	0	00	29
		92	0	03	34
		94	0	09	13
		93	0	02	17
		207	0	02	10
2	Numaligarh Bagisha	14/178	0	53	19
		192	0	01	55
		11	0	01	64
		15	0	37	95
		17	1	66	54
		8	0	86	89
		18	1	15	06
		9	1	67	35
		9/179	0	12	83
		6	0	70	40
		70	0	00	75
3	Bihora Grant	33	1	64	30
4	Mikir Chang Bagisha	1/129	0	01	53
		1/128	0	02	94

Sr. No	Name of the Village	Dag no.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Mikay Chang Bagisha	1/122	0	04	05
		1/120	0	01	01
		1/121	0	08	57
		1/119	0	00	31
		1/272	0	00	66
		1/252	0	01	24
		1/100	0	05	21
		1/96	0	04	69
		1/98	0	00	40
		1/95	0	00	49
		1/97	0	03	96
		1/71	0	01	42
		1/70	0	05	46
		1/68	0	01	11
	5 Borchapari Bagisha	56	0	00	66
		57	0	05	52
		53	0	00	67
		54	0	35	54
		62	0	00	55
		46	0	36	91
		45	0	00	44
		59	0	01	30
		78	0	38	40
		47	0	00	30
		74	0	02	93
		75	0	08	45

[No. O-12016/4/2004-O.N.G./D.O.-IV
O. P BANWARI, Under Secy

नई दिल्ली, 21 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1114.—क्रेन्दीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 1758 तारीख 16 जून, 2003 व्यारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, मेसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इनफास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड की संपर्वर्तक कम्पनी मेसर्स रिलाइंस इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के गोवा में उत्तरी/ दक्षिणी अपतट में खोज ब्लाकों और आन्ध्रप्रदेश में संरचनाओं से आन्ध्रप्रदेश राज्य में पश्चिमी गोदावरी जिले के विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवाहन के लिए गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड व्यारा पाइपलाइन विभाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 21 जुलाई, 2003 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी

और पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में, जनता की और से प्राप्त आश्रेष्टों पर सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा विचार कर लिया गया है और अननुमति कर दिया गया;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा(1)के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात, और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए आपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा(1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा(4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाए, सभी विल्लांगमों से मुक्त, गैस टांसपोर्टेशन एंड इनफास्टक्वर कम्पनी लिमिटेड में निहित होगा ।

मंडल ३ पिपडोल		जिल्ला ४ पश्चिमगोदावरि		आर आ० यू० अंजित करने के लिए		
गंव का नाम	सर्वे सं / सब डिविजन सं	श्रेत्रफल				
		हेव्टार	एर	सि एर		
1	2	3	4	5		
1) अम्बारपेटा	201	(सी एल)	00	06	27	
	203/2		00	08	72	
	202		00	47	80	
	156/14		00	36	39	
	165/1		00	27	63	
	165/2		00	10	13	
	166/4		00	12	49	
	204/8		00	22	60	
	166/5		00	08	54	
	204/3		00	03	31	
	166/7		00	07	39	
	166/6		00	11	74	
	172/2		00	09	46	
	166/3		00	04	68	
	167/1		00	04	68	
	203/1		00	11	06	
	156/13		00	19	89	
	167/3		00	14	74	
	167/6		00	11	46	
	169/1		00	19	84	
	204/4		00	02	74	
	171/2		00	13	91	
	170		00	14	37	
	169/2		00	15	08	
	172/1		00	15	41	

1	2	3	4	5
1) अम्बार पटा (पार्टी)	176/2सी	00	00	33
	174/1ए	00	22	09
	173/1	00	00	13
	173/4	00	32	81
	173/3	00	01	10
	175/1	00	24	16
	204/2	00	19	60
	204/1	00	42	80
2) भिमडोलु	624	(सी एल)	00	07
	638		00	13
	625		00	14
	777/2ए		00	12
	626/3		00	16
	773		00	20
	775	(सी एल)	00	01
	777/1		00	10
	776/2		00	01
	751		00	15
	748/1	(जी एल)	00	04
	630/1		00	00
	749/1ए		00	02
	628/2		00	05
	610		00	06
	639/2		00	00
	628/1		00	21
	641/2		00	32
	641/1		00	01
	639/1		00	15
	681		00	18
	645/2		00	12
	626/2		00	13
	645/1		00	10
	750/3		00	00
	774		00	05
	682		00	06
	763/2		00	12
	762		00	27
	761/2		00	17
	761/1		00	02
	608	(सी एल)	00	04
	752/1ए		00	18
	630/5	(सी एल)	00	00
	750/2		00	22
	680		00	26
	743/1सी		00	13
	778		00	30
	738	(सी एल)	00	01

1	2	3	4	5
3) गुन्डगालनु निरातर	172	00	13	59
	276	00	09	71
	590/1वी	00	21	10
	646/1ए	00	23	30
	608/2	00	05	53
	608/1	00	18	91
	606	00	08	79
	615	00	19	08
	602	00	18	53
	614	00	35	76
	638/1ए	00	03	64
	626	00	04	09
	640/1हि	00	01	58
	607/2वी	00	19	20
	601	00	18	36
	591	00	00	10
	638/1वी	00	29	49
	638/3ए	00	05	66
	639/2वी	00	16	99
	607/1	00	00	91
	646/1वी	00	23	58
	646/1सी	00	20	03
	646/2ए	00	08	22
	646/2वी	00	00	30
	613	00	32	74
	643/1	00	09	57
	165/3	00	26	64
	474	00	23	50
	498/2	00	02	02
	499	00	03	20
	500/1वी	00	12	29
	500/2वी	00	03	21
	500/1ए	00	01	17
	174	00	41	32
	502	00	01	56
	300	00	38	65
	270/2	00	04	36
	314/1	00	03	67
	314/2	00	02	25
	270/1	00	23	06
	498/1	(सी एल)	00	08
	313/2	(सी एल)	00	07
	521	(सी एल)	00	02
	509	(सी एल)	00	02
	167/1वी		00	10
	173/1		00	04
	173/2		00	04
	306		00	15
				41

1	2	3	4	5
3) गुन्डुगोलनु निरांतार				
275/2	(सी एल)	00	13	72
304/1बी		00	13	43
275/3	(सी एल)	00	05	09
637	(सी एल)	00	09	08
612	(सी एल)	00	03	58
603	(सी एल)	00	03	06
500/2ए		00	14	44
305		00	38	67
265		00	01	83
301		00	32	39
304/1ए		00	19	44
522		00	02	36
166/1		00	01	57
519		00	16	94
144		00	36	65
142		00	29	68
141		00	10	78
505		00	36	52
501		00	41	56
517		00	00	15
520		00	33	04
590/2		00	21	77
590/1ए		00	00	10
589		00	29	83
508		00	00	70
4) पूला				
685/3		00	00	10
590/2		00	09	92
576/1		00	23	97
592		00	28	69
590/4		00	09	10
798		00	16	34
797/2		00	23	75
797/1		00	23	51
660/1		00	11	70
576/2		00	11	23
654/1		00	16	76
223/4ए		00	11	98
322/2		00	15	17
206/4		00	17	66
309/2		00	59	55
256		00	23	47
255/1ए		00	13	25
654/2		00	04	76
255/2		00	20	40
655/1ए		00	10	80
655/1बी		00	14	10
685/6		00	07	35
260/1		00	00	25
255/1बी		00	36	92

1	2	3	4	5
4) पूला निरंतर	257	00	44	91
	276	00	07	09
	277/3	00	09	19
	277/1बी	00	01	98
	278/2	00	11	36
	305	00	06	01
	223/3	00	09	17
	309/1	00	03	06
	571/3	00	12	86
	571/2	00	05	98
	686/3	00	07	86
	571/1	00	11	72
	686/4	00	03	94
	651/1	00	19	65
	303	00	25	18
	577	00	25	54
	278/1बी	00	03	22
	652/1	00	23	28
	223/1बी	00	08	38
	267	00	42	86
	310	00	30	46
	308/1	00	08	60
	585/1	00	42	81
	660/3	00	20	70
	655/2	00	06	05
	277/2	00	25	97
	651/2बी	00	34	11
	649	00	00	67
	572-	00	29	16
	677	00	14	60
	330/1	00	01	52
	279	(सी एल)	00	04
	232	(सी एल)	00	05
	211	(सी एल)	00	05
	597/1	(सी एल)	00	05
	602	(सी एल)	00	06
	637	(सी एल)	00	01
	601	(सी एल)	00	00
	223/2	(सी एल)	00	08
	660/2		00	12
	322/1		00	00
	321/2		00	05
	306	(सी एल)	00	00
	330/2		00	21
	597/2		00	15
	329		00	00
	655/3ए		00	10
	655/3बी		00	10
				76

1	2	3	4	5
4) पूर्वा निरंतर	590/3	00	07	08
	657/2डि	00	22	11
	657/2ई	00	13	35
	590/1	00	09	49
	223/1ए	00	08	83
	598	00	01	97
	686/1	00	02	51
	800/1ए	00	02	70
	608/3	00	00	58
	799/1	00	22	35
	331/1	00	15	62
	331/2	00	22	00
	321/1	00	21	66
	225/1	00	08	31
	603/2	00	00	35
	334	(सी एल)	00	08
	207/1	00	16	08
	225/2बी	00	21	19
	225/2ए	00	15	43
	686/5	00	01	68
	224/1डि	00	09	19
	224/1बी	00	21	82
	224/1ए	00	00	82
	224/1सी	00	01	91
	260/3बी	00	02	17
	323	00	53	30
	313	00	01	51
	685/4	00	01	14
	659	(सी एल)	00	03
	687/1	00	02	32
	657/1	00	13	49
	304	(सी एल)	00	01
	684	(सी एल)	00	05
	652/2	00	01	27
	685/7	00	09	85
	685/5	00	02	99
	648/5	00	00	44
	648/6	00	04	64
	686/2	00	25	53

5) सुरप्पागुडम	379/2बी	(सी एल)	00	05	59
	378/2		00	00	23
	380	(सी एल)	00	06	05

मंडल : देंदुलुर	जिल्ला : पश्चिमगोदावरि	राज्य : आंद्रप्रदेश
1) चल्लपल्लि	133/1जी	00 01 36
	133/5	00 00 99
	133/1हेच	00 37 04
	127/1ए	00 98 90

1	2	3	4	5
1) चलापलि निरस्तर	136/1	00	29	68
	136/2	00	00	20
	134/1	00	67	59
	128	(सी एल)	00	10
	143	(जी एल)	00	87
2) देल्लुड	394/2वी	00	00	10
	419/4सी	00	12	78
	436/1ए	00	04	61
	436/1वी	00	18	04
	443	00	21	25
	388/1डे	00	09	25
	444/2	00	00	29
	329/1	00	48	18
	395/1	00	15	90
	329/2	00	19	78
	329/3	00	07	58
	394/2सी	00	20	46
	390/2	00	07	13
	444/3	00	18	89
	310/1सी	00	02	57
	388/1सी	00	03	25
	419/5वी	00	11	80
	522/2	00	07	71
	328	00	13	75
	395/3	00	06	30
	276/1	00	36	31
	329/4	00	00	80
	395/4	00	06	25
	393	(जी एल)	00	04
	276/2	00	00	38
	388/2	00	02	15
	389/1डे	00	03	90
	389/2	00	23	26
	383/1	00	11	47
	388/1वी	00	06	29
	389/1सी	00	00	35
	389/1ए	00	08	12
	419/5ए	00	15	76
	278/2	01	08	31
	278/1	00	06	49
	311/4	00	50	92
	310/1ए	00	05	61
	310/2ए	00	15	13
	310/2सी	00	00	92
	381/1ए	00	24	53

1	2	3	4	5
2) देंडुलुडु निरंतर	456	00	02	78
	418/2ए	00	01	09
	381/1सी	00	01	47
	518/1	00	35	91
	269/2सी	00	19	50
	262/6	00	22	22
	519/1ए	00	14	48
	564	00	30	97
	519/1सी	00	13	09
	543/2	00	02	90
	518/2	00	00	15
	543/3	00	26	88
	518/4	00	17	41
	517	00	20	83
	545	00	23	27
	312/2ए	00	00	27
	262/4	00	08	93
	427/1	00	08	28
	520/4	00	10	13
	269/3	00	00	36
	553/1	00	06	24
	553/2	00	00	10
	419/4सी	00	07	53
	419/6	00	36	21
	424/2	00	26	45
	543/1सी	00	00	10
	425	00	20	83
	269/2सी	00	00	70
	556/2	00	19	03
	519/1सी	00	23	77
	560/1	00	00	10
	542/2	00	17	34
	544/1	00	24	94
	544/2	00	00	82
	424/1	00	08	39
	312/1सी	(सी एल)	01	15
	269/2ए	00	06	91
	546	(सी एल)	20	99
	522/1	(सी एल)	13	93
	442	(सी एल)	21	19
	325/3	(सी एल)	16	81
	435	(सी एल)	12	98
	275	(सी एल)	12	13
	277/2	00	12	53
	311/1ए	(सी एल)	04	00
	382	(सी एल)	05	01

1	2	3	4	5
2) दंडुलुरु निरंतर	566	(सी एल)	00	15 03
	565	(सी एल)	00	39 75
	385/1	(जी एल)	00	00 21
	571/2डि	(जी एल)	00	02 01
	310/1वी	(सी एल)	00	22 30
	311/2वी		00	25 63
	330		00	68 81
	268/2वी		00	15 58
	395/2		00	12 02
	562/2		00	09 98
	312/1ए/2		00	47 43
	332/1	(सी एल)	00	02 18
	311/1वी		00	35 35
	269/1		00	31 18
	570/1		00	51 74
	570/2		00	18 04
	571/2ए		00	08 96
	571/3		00	00 10
	572/1		00	02 46
	418/2सी		00	26 94
	562/1		00	29 02
	370/2		00	01 95
	561/1		00	06 59
	561/2		00	13 28
	554		00	29 75
	370/1वी		00	04 82
	418/2वी		00	10 21
	261		00	17 00
	260		00	26 16
	391		00	11 08
	432		00	10 58
	557/1		00	15 63
	426/2		00	05 24
	390/1		00	12 67
	270/1		00	31 01
	262/5		00	33 05
	370/1ए		00	05 39
	436/2		00	00 28
	434/1		00	09 00
	433/2		00	19 87
	433/1		00	19 84
	310/2डि		00	30 31
	385/2		00	37 32
	431		00	07 36
	384		00	12 51
	557/3		00	00 58

1	2	3	4	5
2) देंगुलुड निरंतर	556/1	00	01	15
	557/2	00	28	03
	387	00	16	23
	427/2	00	07	37
3) कोमिरेप्पल्लि	61/1बी	00	00	62
	61/2बी	00	14	64
	85/3	00	03	45
	85/2	00	07	07
	85/1	00	04	73
	2/5	00	14	98
	60/4	00	00	10
	87/3ए	00	00	74
	60/2	00	30	68
	85/4	00	00	29
	60/1	00	26	51
	88/1ए	00	00	10
	59/3	00	11	60
	57/1	00	38	50
	57/3	00	03	78
	58/3	00	05	16
	49/2	00	33	21
	49/1	00	01	97
	48	00	38	49
	87/1	00	12	22
	86/2	00	09	63
	7/1ए	00	09	56
	60/3	00	05	37
	6/1	(सी एल)	17	27
	86/1सी2	00	07	99
	61/2ए	00	11	45
	86/1सी3	00	00	10
	55	00	00	95
	86/1सी1	00	25	60
	8/1	00	35	19
	3/2ए	00	48	56
	3/2बी	00	05	97
	3/1	00	13	28
	2/7	00	00	71
	61/1सी	00	05	68
	78/3	(सी एल)	04	11
	9	00	36	10
	2/3	00	05	46
	2/6	00	06	26
	87/2	(सी एल)	09	21
	87/3बी	00	18	44
	50	(सी एल)	02	86

1	2	3	4	5
4) कोल्काता	353/4	00	00	92
	357	(सी एल)	00	03
				94
5) कोलकाता	94	(सी एल)	00	36
	95/6		00	07
	82/1		00	08
	95/2		00	38
	96	(सी एल)	00	07
	95/7		00	01
	80/1		00	14
	82/2		00	21
	80/2		00	35
	83/2		00	33
	95/3		00	65
	82/4		00	28
	95/1		00	14
				63
6) सिंगलरम	103/1		00	01
	102/5		00	20
	85	(सी एल)	00	04
	99/2	(सी एल)	00	05
	100/1	(सी एल)	00	05
	102/6		00	00
	100/2	(सी एल)	00	21
	104/2	(जी एल)	00	09
	84		00	01
	105/2		00	06
	99/1		00	05
	102/3		00	03
	104/3		00	41
	103/3		00	16
	98		00	17
	103/2		00	07
	86/2		00	56
	86/3नी		00	00
	104/1		00	49
	97		00	13
	105/1		00	01
	105/3		00	01
	102/4		00	12
				57
7) उत्तराखण्ड	316/4		00	06
	316/5		00	06
	321/3		00	07
	329/3		00	03
	321/1		00	08
				31

1	2	3	4	5
7) उपगूडम निरंतर	322/5	00	19	18
	328/1	00	34	29
	321/4	00	00	26
	316/1	(जी एल)	00	01
	317/4	00	07	72
	317/8	00	07	02
	319/1	00	07	32
	319/2	00	15	90
	322/3	00	00	10
	327	(जी एल)	00	11
	329/1	00	00	11
	325/5	00	24	77
	317/3	00	07	79
	322/4	00	01	69
	320/2	00	26	09
	319/4	00	08	55
	319/3	00	07	97
	332	(जी एल)	00	01
8) वेणवराम	46/1	00	24	94
	55/5	00	04	98
	47	00	10	22
	61/2	00	14	85
	59/1	00	02	56
	59/2	00	02	84
	25/3	00	17	77
	61/1	00	06	94
	65/8	00	56	92
	66	(सी एल)	00	10
	48	00	07	89
	55/6	00	01	27
	65/7	00	17	82
	55/4	00	05	36
	63/2	00	02	51
	65/6	00	25	10
	56/3	00	04	05
	65/1	00	43	52
	23/2	00	01	89
	25/1	00	39	21
	60/1	00	13	00
	56/1	00	15	54
	55/7	00	00	46
	57/1	00	07	77
	60/2	00	27	17
	55/3	00	00	33
	24/3	00	10	32

1	2	3	4	5
8) वेणवराम निरंतर	24/1	00	09	06
	55/2	00	05	04
	65/4	00	00	81
	65/3	00	08	68
	57/2	00	07	33
	63/1	(जी एल)	00	01
	60/3	00	03	29
	25/2	00	17	98
	17	00	01	60
	52/3	00	00	10
	55/1	00	06	81
	52/4	00	19	61
	54/2	00	05	50
	54/1	00	17	31
	24/2	00	11	19
	55/8	00	14	58
	65/2	00	13	03

मंडल : उंगड़ू	जिल्ला : पश्चिमगोदावरि	राज्य : आंध्रप्रदेश
1) बादम्पुडि	93/1सी	00 09 69
	87/1ए	00 38 44
	90/4	00 17 60
	323/2	(सी एल) 00 02 20
	93/2	00 05 67
	323/1	00 02 09
	324	(सी एल) 00 30 50
	258/4	(सी एल) 00 01 81
	260	(सी एल) 00 06 36
	86	00 20 45
	87/2बी	00 08 71
	87/2ए	00 11 26
	90/3	00 00 94
	221/1	00 16 97
	199	(सी एल) 00 11 41
	85	(सी एल) 00 01 43
	283/2	00 12 54
	224/2	00 09 01
	225/2	00 11 74
	223/2	00 35 45
	222/2	00 02 56
	93/1डि	00 11 96
	224/3	00 00 10
	92/1	00 30 39
	201/3	00 20 36
	243	00 36 32
	270/2बी	00 05 85

1	2	3	4	5
1) बादम्पुडि निरंतर	242/2बी	00	01	18
	323/3	00	54	54
	239/2	00	14	42
	322/1	00	17	58
	210/1	00	07	34
	283/3	00	20	60
	282	00	15	93
	276/1	00	07	73
	269/2	00	10	92
	279/2	00	22	11
	278	00	11	38
	270/1	00	22	69
	270/2ए	00	01	32
	270/3	00	15	49
	272/3	00	00	10
	272/1	00	04	90
	258/6	00	15	31
	258/1ए	00	14	70
	322/3	00	01	71
	194/2	00	07	18
	89/1	00	48	11
	222/1	00	05	55
	242/4	00	14	81
	242/3	00	21	82
	194/1	00	12	01
	203/1	00	44	10
	204/1	00	01	19
	198/4	00	02	31
	198/3	00	27	01
	195/1	00	00	18
	195/2	00	57	34
	224/1	00	16	56
	202/1	00	05	81
	221/3ए	00	26	69
	221/2	00	03	76
	201/1	00	06	62
	210/2	00	18	63
	203/2	00	03	79
	194/4	00	06	05
	242/2ए	00	01	31
	211/1	00	00	10
	192/4	00	34	86
	192/2	00	00	79
	192/5	00	01	60
	193/1	00	16	90
	193/2	00	17	16

1	2	3	4	5
1) बादमुडि निरंतर	202/2	00	07	68
	194/3	00	07	79
2) बोम्बिंग	1	(जी एल)	00	00
				34
3) चेत्रेल	324/9	00	05	92
	520	(जी एल)	00	06
	496	(जी एल)	00	02
	325/3	(जी एल)	00	01
	322/3		00	28
	325/2	(जी एल)	00	00
	321/3	(जी एल)	00	00
	321/1	(जी एल)	00	00
	519/1		00	27
	497/1ए8		00	18
	322/5		00	10
	322/4		00	02
	324/3		00	01
	416	(जी एल)	00	09
	319/2		00	00
	324/6		00	04
	434	(सी एल)	00	03
	429	(सी एल)	00	00
	321/2	(सी एल)	00	00
	325/1	(सी एल)	00	01
	497/1ए9		00	07
	415/2	(सी एल)	00	10
	489/2		00	00
	399/1बी		00	30
	387		00	40
	324/1		00	03
	377		00	23
	324/4		00	00
	390		00	20
	324/5		00	00
	398/5		00	10
	485/2		00	14
	324/2		00	07
	284/2		00	00
	318/1बी		00	27
	318/2		00	08
	485/1		00	29
	497/1बी		00	01
	430/2	(सी एल)	00	05
	397/2बी		00	00
	319/1		00	46
				17

1	2	3	4	5
3) चेक्कोलु निरंतर	324/18	00	03	97
	484/3	00	18	87
	484/1	00	00	10
	415/1	00	43	22
	433	00	33	16
	430/1	00	05	88
	497/1ए10	00	40	80
	388	00	36	55
	485/3	00	10	36
	376/1	00	08	43
	417	00	49	52
	425/7	00	02	52
	425/3	00	00	11
	485/4	00	11	35
	425/1	00	16	45
	425/2	00	06	79
	389	00	31	85
	415/3	00	30	74
	399/1ए	00	11	60
	497/1ए7	00	13	11
	398/4	00	14	10
	398/2	00	24	75
	324/7	00	02	28
	485/7	00	01	00
	324/8	00	01	21
	418	00	27	59
	488/3	00	12	65
	487/3बी	00	10	29
	424	00	23	24
4) कागुपाड़ु	18/1बी	00	12	15
	18/1ए	00	09	13
	85	00	22	02
	1/1बी	00	01	32
	79/3ए	00	29	00
	79/3बी	00	02	57
	18/2	00	20	89
	14/1	00	04	81
	15/5	00	21	00
	16	00	23	27
	1/2ए3	00	14	80
	1/3ए	00	00	75
	17	00	28	16
	15/4	00	12	03
	77/1	00	02	10
	80/2	00	27	50

1	2	3	4	5
4) कागजानु निरत	74	00	28	02
	76/2	00	02	11
	76/1	(सी एल)	00	03
	13	(सी एल)	00	07
	1/2ए2		00	16
	77/2		00	25
	80/1		00	22
	79/1		00	16
	78		00	04
	1/2ए1		00	00
	1/1ए2		00	00
	75		00	23
	79/2		00	21
5) कैकानी	604/3	00	20	32
	661/2ए	00	03	87
	677	00	36	07
	678/3	00	21	95
	678/2	00	11	35
	662/2	00	14	67
	701/1	00	20	95
	545/1बी	00	12	64
	545/1सी	00	00	10
	546/1	00	17	40
	548/1	00	37	48
	446/2	00	00	72
	660/1बी	00	14	77
	594/3	00	28	95
	556/1	00	21	74
	662/3	00	12	22
	555/1	00	25	19
	662/1ए	00	07	54
	662/1बी	00	05	66
	674/1	00	11	67
	701/2बी	00	03	27
	661/2बी	00	00	15
	691	00	26	90
	678/5	00	00	67
	551	00	33	64
	649/2	00	02	96
	605/1ए	00	11	98
	605/2बी	00	14	27
	605/2ए	00	00	55
	606/2बी	00	20	59
	606/2ए	00	12	50
	604/4	00	12	22

1	2	3	4	5
5) कैकाराम निरंतर	563/2बी	00	15	04
	673/1	00	06	68
	660/1ए	00	14	49
	678/4	00	11	48
	649/3	00	00	10
	673/9	00	00	79
	649/1	00	09	09
	563/4	00	13	47
	586/2	00	01	19
	586/1	00	58	38
	585/1	00	11	81
	585/2	00	00	19
	584/6	00	11	48
	605/1बी	00	02	32
	584/5	00	09	34
	727/2सी	00	04	96
	660/2	00	24	91
	558/2	00	03	00
	726/4ए	00	15	30
	726/3बी	00	03	22
	726/3ए	00	10	87
	728/1	00	00	31
	685/3ए	00	07	54
	727/2बी	00	09	43
	674/2	00	17	06
	552	(जी एल)	00	13
	701/2ए		00	06
	726/2बी		00	19
	553/1		00	00
	727/2ए		00	09
	554/1		00	15
	692/2		00	14
	704/1		00	02
	726/4बी		00	00
	702/2		00	24
	715/2		00	48
	716/4		00	05
	716/1ए		00	01
	716/1बी		00	12
	563/3		00	21
	596/4	(सी एल)	00	03
	685/2		00	08
	685/1		00	18
	686/1ए		00	01
	686/1बी		00	12
	544/1बी		00	24
				14

1	2	3	4	5
5) कैकाराम नित्यर	692/1	00	01	13
	702/1	00	20	65
	726/2ए	00	00	36
	704/2ए	00	05	78
	612	(सी एल)	00	06
	716/2	(सी एल)	00	03
	726/1	(सी एल)	00	10
	727/3	(सी एल)	00	11
	445	(सी एल)	00	02
	704/2बी		00	07
	564	(सी एल)	00	04
	683	(सी एल)	00	05
6) ऊरुद्ध	1092/3	00	07	11
	998/1	00	38	35
	1322	00	34	70
	997/1ए	00	11	45
	1059		00	06
	986/4बी		00	11
	999	(सी एल)	00	06
	1090/3		00	21
	1090/2		00	09
	1089/1		00	22
	1089/2		00	23
	1071	(सी एल)	00	06
	1310	(सी एल)	00	07
	1273	(सी एल)	00	02
	1243	(सी एल)	00	10
	1325		00	00
	997/2ए1		00	00
	1000/1/ए		00	01
	998/2	(सी एल)	00	01
	1063/1		00	45
	1321		00	34
	987/1ए		00	09
	1063/2		00	00
	1242		00	47
	988/2ए		00	17
	1323		00	52
	1008/1		00	35
	1008/2		00	05
	1245/3		00	11
	1064/1		00	00
	1065		00	34
	1066/1		00	33
	1066/2		00	00

1	2	3	4	5
6) उंगुद्धु निरंतर	1073/1	00	01	80
	1073/2	00	32	99
	1072/1	00	26	33
	1072/4	00	06	06
	1072/5	00	00	42
	1274/3	00	01	42
	1062/2	00	00	26
	987/2ए	00	14	75
	988/1	00	15	40
	1316	00	03	25
	987/2बी	00	01	31
	986/4ए	00	03	75
	1000/1/सी	00	75	42
	1309	00	42	57
	1315/2	00	00	10
	1314/2	00	38	88
	1314/1बी	00	27	04
7) यत्त्वाभित्ति	410	(सी एल)	00	04
	408/2		00	08
	408/1		00	09
	429/1		00	07
	407/3		00	09
	429/4		00	06
	430/4		00	13
	429/6		00	04
	429/5		00	09
	427/4बी		00	00
	427/4ए		00	31
	409/3		00	15
	427/3		00	05
	429/3		00	06
	426/2बी		00	02
	406/2		00	19
	434/4ए		00	00
	429/2		00	06
	427/2		00	01
	426/2बी		00	16
	433/3		00	35
	430/1		00	13
	430/3		00	12
	432/2		00	40
	436/1		00	05
	434/4सी		00	02
	434/5		00	18
				50

1	2	3	4	5
7) यल्लापिल्लि निरंतर	434/6	00	06	21
	407/1	00	10	15

[पा. स. एल- 14014/14/2003-जी.पी.]

एम. वी. माण्डल, अवर मन्त्री

New Delhi the 21st March 2005

S. O. 1114.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural gas number S.O. 1758 dated the 16th June, 2003, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transportation of natural gas from the exploration blocks in the Northern/Southern Offshore of Goa and Structures in Andhra Pradesh of M/s Reliance Industries Limited, the promoter company of M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited to various consumers of District West Godavari in the State of Andhra Pradesh by Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited;

And whereas the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 21st July, 2003;

And whereas the objections received from the public to the laying of the pipeline have been considered and disallowed by the Competent Authority;

And whereas the Competent Authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the Pipeline, has decided to acquire the right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired, for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest, on this date of publication of the declaration, in Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited, free from all encumbrances.

Schedule

Mandal : Bhimadolu		District : West Godavari		State : Andhra Pradesh		
Village	Survey No./Sub-Division No	Area to be acquired for ROU				
		Hectare	Are	C-Are		
1	2	3	4	5		
1) Ambarpeta						
	201	CL	00	06	27	
	203/2		00	08	72	
	202		00	47	80	
	156/14		00	36	39	
	165/1		00	27	63	
	165/2		00	10	13	
	166/4		00	12	49	
	204/8		00	22	60	
	166/5		00	08	54	
	204/3		00	03	31	
	166/7		00	07	39	
	166/6		00	11	74	
	172/2		00	09	46	
	166/3		00	04	68	
	167/1		00	04	68	
	203/1		00	11	06	
	156/13		00	19	89	
	167/3		00	14	74	
	167/6		00	11	46	
	169/1		00	19	84	
	204/4		00	02	74	
	171/2		00	13	91	
	170		00	14	37	
	169/2		00	15	08	
	172/1		00	15	41	
	176/2C		00	00	33	
	174/1A		00	22	09	
	173/1		00	00	13	
	173/4		00	32	81	
	173/3		00	01	10	
	175/1		00	24	16	
	204/2		00	19	60	
	204/1		00	42	80	
2) Bhimadolu						
	624	CL	00	07	54	
	638		00	13	84	
	625		00	14	27	
	777/2A		00	12	86	
	626/3		00	16	43	
	773		00	20	63	

1	2	3	4	5
2) Bhimadolu (contd...)	775	CL	00	01
	777/1		00	00
	776/2		00	01
	751		00	15
	748/1	GL	00	04
	630/1		00	00
	749/1A		00	02
	628/2		00	05
	610		00	06
	639/2		00	00
	628/1		00	21
	641/2		00	32
	641/1		00	01
	639/1		00	15
	681		00	18
	645/2		00	12
	626/2		00	13
	645/1		00	10
	750/3		00	00
	774		00	05
	682		00	06
	763/2		00	12
	762		00	27
	761/2		00	17
	761/1		00	02
	608	CL	00	04
	752/1A		00	18
	630/5	CL	00	00
	750/2		00	22
	680		00	26
	743/1C		00	13
	778		00	30
	738	CL	00	01
	779	CL	00	02
	663	GL	00	04
	746/1	GL	00	01
	609		00	21
	777/2B		00	21
	752/1B		00	01
	627/2		00	09
	748/2		00	14
	627/1		00	05
	657		00	42
	776/1		00	23
	772		00	01
	765		00	40
				06

1	2	3	4	5
2) Bhimadolu (contd...)	746/2B2	00	02	92
	766	00	10	17
	679/1	00	26	11
	763/1	00	00	10
	683	00	28	75
	661/1	00	14	68
	661/2	00	31	06
	658/2	00	01	07
	659/1	00	14	27
	659/2	00	00	10
	678	00	07	23
	644	00	04	42
	646	00	34	44
3) Gundugolalu	165/1	00	09	86
	266	00	23	43
	640/3	00	03	81
	267	00	19	81
	269/2	00	11	53
	643/2	00	14	90
	313/1	00	03	23
	268	00	21	48
	313/3	00	40	62
	638/2	00	24	04
	313/4	00	01	32
	312/2	00	15	17
	167/2B	00	13	07
	167/3	00	20	43
	168/3	00	03	35
	640/2	00	55	94
	277	00	18	38
	165/2	00	11	62
	145	00	00	57
	642	00	25	61
	607/2A	00	28	19
	172	00	13	59
	276	00	09	71
	590/1B	00	21	10
	646/1A	00	23	30
	608/2	00	05	53
	608/1	00	18	91
	606	00	08	79
	615	00	19	08
	602	00	18	53
	614	00	35	76
	638/1A	00	03	64

1	2	3	4	5
3) Gundugolanu (contd...)	626	00	04	09
	640/1D	00	01	58
	607/2B	00	19	20
	601	00	18	36
	591	00	00	10
	638/1B	00	29	49
	638/3A	00	05	66
	639/2B	00	16	99
	607/1	00	00	91
	646/1B	00	23	58
	646/1C	00	20	03
	646/2A	00	08	22
	646/2B	00	00	30
	613	00	32	74
	643/1	00	09	57
	165/3	00	26	64
	474	00	23	50
	498/2	00	02	02
	499	00	03	20
	500/1B	00	12	29
	500/2B	00	03	21
	500/1A	00	01	17
	174	00	41	32
	502	00	01	56
	300	00	38	65
	270/2	00	04	36
	314/1	00	03	67
	314/2	00	02	25
	270/1	00	23	06
	498/1	CL	00	08
	313/2	CL	00	07
	521	CL	00	02
	509	CL	00	02
	167/1B		10	53
	173/1		04	87
	173/2		04	80
	306		15	41
	275/2	CL	00	13
	304/1B		13	43
	275/3	CL	00	05
	637	CL	00	09
	612	CL	00	03
	603	CL	00	03
	500/2A		14	44
	305		38	67
	265		01	83

1	2	3	4	5
3) Gundugolanu (contd...)				
301	00	32	39	
304/1A	00	19	44	
522	00	02	36	
166/1	00	01	57	
519	00	16	94	
144	00	38	85	
142	00	29	68	
141	00	10	78	
505	00	36	52	
501	00	41	56	
517	00	00	15	
520	00	33	04	
590/2	00	21	77	
590/1A	00	00	10	
589	00	29	83	
508	00	00	70	
4) Pulla				
685/3	00	00	10	
590/2	00	09	92	
576/1	00	23	97	
592	00	28	69	
590/4	00	09	10	
798	00	16	34	
797/2	00	23	75	
797/1	00	23	51	
660/1	00	11	70	
578/2	00	11	23	
654/1	00	16	78	
223/4A	00	11	98	
322/2	00	15	17	
206/4	00	17	66	
309/2	00	59	55	
256	00	23	47	
255/1A	00	13	25	
654/2	00	04	78	
255/2	00	20	40	
555/1A	00	10	80	
655/1B	00	14	10	
685/6	00	07	35	
260/1	00	00	25	
255/1B	00	36	92	
257	00	44	91	
276	00	07	09	
277/3	00	09	19	
277/1B	00	01	98	
278/2	00	11	36	

1	2	3	4	5
4) Pulla (contd...)	305	00	06	01
	223/3	00	09	17
	309/1	00	03	06
	571/3	00	12	86
	571/2	00	05	98
	686/3	00	07	86
	571/1	00	11	72
	686/4	00	03	94
	651/1	00	19	65
	303	00	25	18
	577	00	25	54
	278/1B	00	03	22
	652/1	00	23	28
	223/1B	00	08	38
	267	00	42	86
	310	00	30	46
	308/1	00	08	60
	585/1	00	42	81
	660/3	00	20	70
	655/2	00	06	05
	277/2	00	25	97
	651/2B	00	34	11
	649	00	00	67
	572	00	29	16
	677	00	14	60
	330/1	00	01	52
	279	CL	00	63
	232	CL	00	23
	211	CL	00	64
	597/1	CL	00	70
	602	CL	00	81
	607	CL	00	11
	601	CL	00	81
	223/2	CL	00	43
	660/2	00	12	15
	322/1	00	00	26
	321/2	00	05	96
	306	CL	00	56
	330/2	00	21	39
	597/2	00	15	96
	329	00	00	10
	655/3A	00	10	90
	655/3B	00	10	76
	590/3	00	07	08
	657/2D	00	22	11
	657/2E	00	13	35

1	2	3	4	5
4) Pulla (contd...)	590/1	00	09	49
	223/1A	00	08	83
	598	00	01	97
	686/1	00	02	51
	800/1A	00	02	70
	608/3	00	00	58
	799/1	00	22	35
	331/1	00	15	62
	331/2	00	22	00
	321/1	00	21	66
	225/1	00	08	31
	603/2	00	00	35
	334	CL	08	62
	207/1	00	16	08
	225/2B	00	21	19
	225/2A	00	15	43
	686/5	00	01	68
	224/1D	00	09	19
	224/1B	00	21	82
	224/1A	00	00	82
	224/1C	00	01	91
	260/3B	00	02	17
	323	00	53	30
	313	00	01	51
	685/4	00	01	14
	659	CL	03	03
	687/1	00	02	32
	657/1	00	13	49
	304	CL	01	27
	684	CL	05	68
	652/2	00	01	27
	685/7	00	09	85
	685/5	00	02	99
	648/5	00	00	44
	648/6	00	04	64
	686/2	00	25	53

5) Surappagudem	379/2B	CL	00	05	59
	378/2		00	00	23
	380	CL	00	06	05

Mandal :Denduluru	District : West Godavari	State : Andhra Pradesh		
1) Challapalli	133/1G	00	01	36
	133/5	00	00	99
	133/1H	00	37	04
	127/1A1	00	98	90

1	2	3	4	5
1) Challapalli (Contd...)	136/1	00	29	68
	136/2	00	00	20
	134/1	00	67	59
	128	CL	00	31
	143	GL	00	87
2) Denduluru	394/2B	00	00	10
	419/4C	00	12	78
	436/1A	00	04	61
	436/1B	00	18	04
	443	00	21	25
	388/1D	00	09	25
	444/2	00	00	29
	329/1	00	48	18
	395/1	00	15	90
	329/2	00	19	78
	329/3	00	07	58
	394/2C	00	20	46
	390/2	00	07	13
	444/3	00	18	89
	310/1C	00	02	57
	388/1C	00	03	25
	419/5B	00	11	80
	522/2	00	07	71
	328	00	13	75
	395/3	00	06	30
	276/1	00	36	31
	329/4	00	00	80
	395/4	00	06	25
	393	GL	00	97
	276/2	00	00	38
	388/2	00	02	15
	389/1D	00	03	90
	389/2	00	23	26
	383/1	00	11	47
	388/1B	00	06	29
	389/1C	00	00	35
	388/1A	00	08	12
	419/5A	00	15	76
	278/2	01	08	31
	278/1	00	06	49
	311/4	00	50	92
	310/1A	00	05	61
	310/2A	00	15	13
	310/2C	00	00	92
	381/1A	00	24	53

1	2	3	4	5
2) Denduluru(contd..)	456	00	02	78
	418/2A	00	01	09
	381/1B	00	01	47
	518/1	00	35	91
	269/2B	00	19	50
	262/6	00	22	22
	519/1A	00	14	48
	564	00	30	97
	519/1C	00	13	09
	543/2	00	02	90
	518/2	00	00	15
	543/3	00	26	88
	518/4	00	17	41
	517	00	20	83
	545	00	23	27
	312/2A	00	00	27
	262/4	00	08	93
	427/1	00	08	28
	520/4	00	10	13
	269/3	00	00	36
	553/1	00	06	24
	553/2	00	00	10
	419/4B	00	07	53
	419/6	00	36	21
	424/2	00	26	45
	543/1C	00	00	10
	425	00	20	83
	269/2C	00	00	70
	556/2	00	19	03
	519/1B	00	23	77
	580/1	00	00	10
	542/2	00	17	34
	544/1	00	24	94
	544/2	00	00	82
	424/1	00	08	39
	312/1B	CL	01	15
	269/2A	00	06	91
	546	CL	20	99
	522/1	CL	13	93
	442	CL	21	19
	325/3	CL	16	81
	435	CL	12	98
	275	CL	12	13
	277/2	00	12	53
	311/1A	CL	04	00
	382	CL	05	01

1	2	3	4	5
2) Denduluru (contd...)	566	CL 00	15	03
	565	CL 00	39	75
	385/1	GL 00	00	21
	571/2D	GL 00	02	01
	310/1B	CL 00	22	30
	311/2B	00	25	63
	330	00	68	81
	268/2B	00	15	58
	395/2	00	12	02
	562/2	00	09	98
	312/1A/2	00	47	43
	332/1	CL 00	02	18
	311/1B	00	35	35
	269/1	00	31	18
	570/1	00	51	74
	570/2	00	18	04
	571/2A	00	08	96
	571/3	00	00	10
	572/1	00	02	46
	418/2C	00	26	94
	562/1	00	29	02
	370/2	00	01	95
	561/1	00	06	59
	561/2	00	13	28
	554	00	29	75
	370/1B	00	04	82
	418/2B	00	10	21
	261	00	17	00
	260	00	26	16
	391	00	11	08
	432	00	10	58
	557/1	00	15	63
	426/2	00	05	24
	390/1	00	12	67
	270/1	00	31	01
	262/5	00	33	05
	370/1A	00	05	39
	436/2	00	00	28
	434/1	00	09	00
	433/2	00	19	87
	433/1	00	19	84
	310/2D	00	30	31
	385/2	00	37	32
	431	00	07	36
	384	00	12	51
	557/3	00	00	58

1	2	3	4	5
2) Denduluru (contd...)				
556/1	00	01	15	
556/1	00	28	03	
557/2	00	16	23	
387	00	07	37	
427/2				
3) Komirepalli				
61/1B	00	00	62	
61/2B	00	14	64	
85/3	00	03	45	
85/2	00	07	07	
85/1	00	04	73	
2/5	00	14	98	
60/4	00	00	10	
87/3A	00	00	74	
60/2	00	30	68	
85/4	00	00	29	
60/1	00	26	51	
88/1A	00	00	10	
59/3	00	11	60	
57/1	00	38	50	
57/3	00	03	78	
58/3	00	05	16	
49/2	00	33	21	
49/1	00	01	97	
48	00	38	49	
87/1	00	12	22	
86/2	00	09	63	
7/1A	00	09	56	
60/3	00	05	37	
6/1	CL	00	17	27
86/1C2		00	07	99
61/2A		00	11	45
86/1C3		00	00	10
55		00	00	95
86/1C1		00	25	60
8/1		00	35	19
3/2A		00	48	56
3/2B		00	05	97
3/1		00	13	28
2/7		00	00	71
61/1C		00	05	68
78/3	CL	00	04	11
9		00	36	10
2/3		00	05	46
2/6		00	06	26
87/2	CL	00	09	21
87/3B		00	18	44
50	CL	00	02	86

1	2	3	4	5
7) Uppugudem (Contd...)	322/5	00	19	18
	328/1	00	34	29
	321/4	00	00	26
	316/1	GL	01	95
	317/4	00	07	72
	317/8	00	07	02
	319/1	00	07	32
	319/2	00	15	90
	322/3	00	00	10
	327	GL	11	31
	329/1	00	00	11
	325/5	00	24	77
	317/3	00	07	79
	322/4	00	01	69
	320/2	00	26	09
	319/4	00	08	55
	319/3	00	07	97
	332	GL	01	02
8) Vegavaram	46/1	00	24	94
	55/5	00	04	98
	47	00	10	22
	61/2	00	14	85
	59/1	00	02	56
	59/2	00	02	84
	25/3	00	17	77
	61/1	00	06	94
	65/8	00	56	92
	66	CL	10	97
	48	00	07	89
	55/6	00	01	27
	65/7	00	17	82
	55/4	00	05	36
	83/2	00	02	51
	65/6	00	25	10
	58/3	00	04	05
	65/1	00	43	52
	23/2	00	01	89
	25/1	00	39	21
	60/1	00	13	00
	56/1	00	15	54
	55/7	00	00	46
	57/1	00	07	77
	60/2	00	27	17
	55/3	00	00	33
	24/3	00	10	32

1	2	3	4	5
8) Vegavaram (contd...)	24/1	00	09	06
	55/2	00	05	04
	65/4	00	00	51
	65/3	00	08	68
	57/2	00	07	33
	63/1	GL	01	68
	60/3	00	03	29
	25/2	00	17	98
	17	00	01	80
	52/3	00	00	10
	55/1	00	06	81
	52/4	00	19	81
	54/2	00	05	50
	54/1	00	17	31
	24/2	00	11	19
	55/8	00	14	58
	65/2	00	13	03

Mandal :Unguturu	District : West Godavari	State : Andhra Prade		
1) Badampudi	93/1C	00	09	69
	87/1A	00	38	44
	90/4	00	17	60
	323/2	CL	02	20
	93/2	00	05	67
	323/1	00	02	09
	324	CL	30	50
	258/4	CL	01	81
	260	CL	06	36
	86	00	20	45
	87/2B	00	08	71
	87/2A	00	11	26
	90/3	00	00	94
	221/1	00	16	97
	199	CL	11	41
	85	CL	01	43
	283/2	00	12	54
	224/2	00	09	01
	225/2	00	11	74
	223/2	00	35	45
	222/2	00	02	56
	93/1D	00	11	96
	224/3	00	00	10
	92/1	00	30	39
	201/3	00	20	36
	243	00	36	32
	270/2B	00	05	85

1	2	3	4	5
1) Bedampudi (contd...)	242/2B	00	01	18
	323/3	00	54	54
	239/2	00	14	42
	322/1	00	17	58
	210/1	00	07	34
	283/3	00	20	60
	282	00	15	93
	276/1	00	07	73
	269/2	00	10	92
	279/2	00	22	11
	278	00	11	38
	270/1	00	22	69
	270/2A	00	01	32
	270/3	00	15	49
	272/3	00	00	10
	272/1	00	04	90
	258/6	00	15	31
	258/1A	00	14	70
	322/3	00	01	71
	194/2	00	07	18
	89/1	00	48	11
	222/1	00	05	55
	242/4	00	14	81
	242/3	00	21	82
	194/1	00	12	01
	203/1	00	44	10
	204/1	00	01	19
	198/4	00	02	31
	198/3	00	27	01
	195/1	00	00	18
	195/2	00	57	34
	224/1	00	16	56
	202/1	00	05	81
	221/3A	00	26	69
	221/2	00	03	76
	201/1	00	06	62
	210/2	00	18	63
	203/2	00	03	79
	194/4	00	06	05
	242/2A	00	01	31
	211/1	00	00	10
	192/4	00	34	86
	192/2	00	00	79
	192/5	00	01	60
	193/1	00	16	90
	193/2	00	17	16

1	2	3	4	5
1) Badampudi (contd...)	202/2	00	07	68
	194/3	00	07	79
2) Bommidi	1	GL	00	00
3) Chebrolu	324/9		05	92
	520	GL	00	06
	496	GL	00	02
	325/3	GL	00	01
	322/3		28	11
	325/2	GL	00	00
	321/3	GL	00	00
	321/1	GL	00	00
	519/1		27	74
	497/1A8		18	00
	322/5		10	04
	322/4		02	71
	324/3		01	43
	416	GL	00	09
	319/2		00	00
	324/6		04	47
	434	CL	00	03
	429	CL	00	00
	321/2	CL	00	00
	325/1	CL	00	01
	497/1A9		07	18
	415/2	CL	00	10
	489/2		00	00
	399/1B		30	53
	387		40	97
	324/1		03	98
	377		23	63
	324/4		00	10
	390		20	02
	324/5		00	00
	398/5		10	29
	485/2		14	44
	324/2		07	22
	284/2		00	10
	318/1B		27	17
	318/2		08	36
	485/1		29	61
	497/1B		01	75
	430/2	CL	00	05
	397/2B		00	00
	319/1		46	17

1	2	3	4	5
3) Chebrolu (contd...)				
	324/18	00	03	97
	484/3	00	18	87
	484/1	00	00	10
	415/1	00	43	22
	433	00	33	16
	430/1	00	05	88
	497/1A10	00	40	80
	388	00	36	55
	485/3	00	10	36
	376/1	00	08	43
	417	00	49	52
	425/7	00	02	52
	425/3	00	00	11
	485/4	00	11	36
	425/1	00	18	45
	425/2	00	06	79
	389	00	31	85
	415/3	00	30	74
	399/1A	00	11	60
	497/1A7	00	13	11
	398/4	00	14	10
	398/2	00	24	75
	324/7	00	02	28
	485/7	00	01	00
	324/8	00	01	21
	418	00	27	59
	488/3	00	12	65
	487/3B	00	10	29
	424	00	23	24
4) Kagupadu				
	18/1B	00	12	15
	18/1A	00	09	13
	85	00	22	02
	1/1B	00	01	32
	79/3A	00	29	00
	79/3B	00	02	57
	18/2	00	20	89
	14/1	00	04	81
	15/5	00	21	00
	16	00	23	27
	1/2A3	00	14	80
	1/3A	00	00	75
	17	00	28	16
	15/4	00	12	03
	77/1	00	02	10
	80/2	00	27	50

1	2	3	4	5
4) Kagupadu (contd...)	74	00	28	02
	76/2	00	02	11
	76/1	CL 00	03	66
	13	CL 00	07	18
	1/2A2	00	16	71
	77/2	00	25	24
	80/1	00	22	63
	79/1	00	16	64
	78	00	04	10
	1/2A1	00	00	39
	1/1A2	00	00	10
	75	00	23	98
	79/2	00	21	15
5) Kaikaram	604/3	00	20	32
	661/2A	00	03	87
	677	00	36	07
	678/3	00	21	95
	678/2	00	11	35
	662/2	00	14	67
	701/1	00	20	95
	545/1B	00	12	64
	545/1C	00	00	10
	546/1	00	17	40
	548/1	00	37	48
	446/2	00	00	72
	660/1B	00	14	77
	594/3	00	28	95
	556/1	00	21	74
	662/3	00	12	22
	555/1	00	25	19
	662/1A	00	07	54
	662/1B	00	05	66
	674/1	00	11	67
	701/2B	00	03	27
	661/2B	00	00	15
	691	00	26	90
	678/5	00	00	67
	551	00	33	64
	649/2	00	02	96
	605/1A	00	11	98
	605/2B	00	14	27
	605/2A	00	00	55
	606/2B	00	20	59
	606/2A	00	12	50
	604/4	00	12	22

1	2	3	4	5
5) Kaikaram (contd...)	563/2B	00	15	04
	673/1	00	06	68
	660/1A	00	14	49
	678/4	00	11	48
	649/3	00	00	10
	673/9	00	00	79
	649/1	00	09	09
	563/4	00	13	47
	586/2	00	01	19
	586/1	00	58	38
	585/1	00	11	81
	585/2	00	00	19
	584/6	00	11	48
	605/1B	00	02	32
	584/5	00	09	34
	727/2C	00	04	96
	660/2	00	24	91
	558/2	00	03	00
	726/4A	00	15	30
	726/3B	00	03	22
	726/3A	00	10	87
	728/1	00	00	31
	685/3A	00	07	54
	727/2B	00	09	43
	674/2	00	17	06
	552	GL	13	59
	701/2A	00	06	75
	726/2B	00	19	47
	553/1	00	00	27
	727/2A	00	09	34
	554/1	00	15	54
	692/2	00	14	11
	704/1	00	02	75
	726/4B	00	00	10
	702/2	00	24	17
	715/2	00	48	87
	716/4	00	05	36
	716/1A	00	01	77
	716/1B	00	12	69
	563/3	00	21	46
	596/4	CL	03	47
	685/2	00	08	61
	685/1	00	18	13
	686/1A	00	01	32
	686/1B	00	12	58
	544/MB	00	24	14

1	2	3	4	5
5) Kaikaram (contd...)	692/1	00	01	13
	702/1	00	20	65
	726/2A	00	00	36
	704/2A	00	05	78
	612	CL	00	75
	716/2	CL	00	29
	726/1	CL	00	01
	727/3	CL	00	79
	445	CL	00	38
	704/2B	00	07	99
	564	CL	00	52
	683	CL	00	15
6) Unguturu	1092/3	00	07	11
	998/1	00	38	35
	1322	00	34	70
	997/1A	00	11	45
	1059	00	06	50
	986/4B	00	11	49
	999	CL	00	75
	1090/3	00	21	07
	1090/2	00	09	33
	1089/1	00	22	58
	1089/2	00	23	50
	1071	CL	00	92
	1310	CL	00	94
	1273	CL	00	69
	1243	CL	00	28
	1325	00	00	10
	997/2A1	00	00	29
	1000/1/A	00	01	87
	998/2	CL	00	84
	1063/1	00	45	86
	1321	00	34	85
	987/1A	00	09	34
	1063/2	00	00	57
	1242	00	47	95
	988/2A	00	17	92
	1323	00	52	71
	1008/1	00	35	00
	1008/2	00	05	89
	1245/3	00	11	74
	1064/1	00	00	46
	1065	00	34	26
	1066/1	00	33	00
	1066/2	00	00	77

1	2	3	4	5
6) Unguturu (contd...)	1073/1	00	01	80
	1073/2	00	32	99
	1072/1	00	26	33
	1072/4	00	06	06
	1072/5	00	00	42
	1274/3	00	01	42
	1062/2	00	00	26
	987/2A	00	14	75
	988/1	00	15	40
	1316	00	03	25
	987/2B	00	01	31
	986/4A	00	03	75
	1000/1/C	00	75	42
	1309	00	42	57
	1315/2	00	00	10
	1314/2	00	38	88
	1314/1B	00	27	04
7) Yellamilli	410	CL	00	04
	408/2		00	08
	408/1		00	09
	429/1		00	07
	407/3		00	09
	429/4		00	06
	430/4		00	13
	429/6		00	04
	429/5		00	09
	427/4B		00	00
	427/4A		00	31
	409/3		00	15
	427/3		00	05
	429/3		00	06
	426/2C		00	02
	406/2		00	19
	434/4A		00	00
	429/2		00	06
	427/2		00	01
	426/2B		00	16
	433/3		00	35
	430/1		00	13
	430/3		00	12
	432/2		00	40
	435/1		00	05
	434/4C		00	02
	434/5		00	18
				50

1	2	3	4	5
7) Yellamilli (contd...)	434/6	00	06	21
	407/1	00	10	15

[F No. L-14014/14/2003-G.P |
S. B. MANDAL. Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 21 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1115.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 1837 तारीख 2 जुलाई, 2003 द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, मेसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इनफास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड की संप्रवर्तक कम्पनी मेसर्स रिलाएंस इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के गोवा में उत्तरी/ दक्षिणी अपतट में खोज क्लाकों और आन्ध्रप्रदेश में संरचनाओं से आन्ध्रप्रदेश राज्य में नलगोंडा जिले के विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवाहन के लिए गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इनफास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन विछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियों जनता को तारीख 21 जुलाई, 2003 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी

और पाइपलाइन विछाने के संबंध में, जनता की और से प्राप्त आश्रेष्टों पर सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा विचार कर लिया गया है और अनुज्ञात कर दिया गया;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा(1)के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात, और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन विछाने के लिए आपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा(1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन विछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा(4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में पाइपलाइन विछाने के संबंध में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की वजाए, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त, गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इनफास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

मंडल ३ आलाकार	जिल्ला ३ नलगोडा	राज्य ३ आन्ध्र प्रदेश		
		आर और यू अधित करने के लिए श्रेत्रफल		
गांव का नाम	सर्वे सं. /सब डिविजन सं.	हेक्टर	एर	सि एर
1	2	3	4	5
1) दूपल्लि	705	0	23	50
	709	0	53	40
	714	0	51	55
	गौवसीमा और 705 के बीच में सर्वे सं 714 और गौवसीमा के बीच में	जी एल	0	42 05
		जी एल	0	05 45

मंडल ३ नवलगोडा	जिल्ला ३ नलगोडा	राज्य ३ आन्ध्र प्रदेश		
1) पलेम	118	0	00	35
	120	0	50	10
	125	0	78	80
	128	0	26	90
	130	0	20	00
	131	0	81	90
	132	0	50	35
	134	0	00	10
	135	0	37	60
	135 के भाग	सी एल	0	03 75
	136	0	61	45
	137	0	51	40
	140	0	01	35
	56	0	00	10
	65	0	75	20
	66	0	11	85
	66 के भाग	सी एल	0	15 30
	67	1	00	85
	67 के भाग	सी एल	0	03 30
	68	0	79	70
	74	0	34	30
	75	0	53	30
	76	0	59	15
	93	0	02	20
	94	0	67	45
	95	0	32	90
	सर्वे सं 125 और 128 के बीच में	सी एल	0	03 05
	सर्वे सं 95 और 76 के बीच में	सी एल	0	02 60

मंडल ३ नारकेटपल्लि	जिल्ला ३ नलगोडा	राज्य ३ आन्ध्र प्रदेश		
1) जानकारी	1211	0	28	40
	1213	0	12	65
	1214	0	13	30
	1220	0	09	70
	1221	0	72	70
	1251	0	70	70
	1286	0	94	75

1	2	3	4	5
1) अम्नावोलू (निरंतर)	1291	0	35	45
	1292	0	44	00
	1293	0	33	35
	471	0	12	75
	522	0	16	40
	523	1	04	80
	524	0	99	65
	600	0	74	95
	601	0	01	45
	607	0	49	15
	608	0	02	45
	624	0	30	40
	625	0	19	60
	626	0	07	20
	629	0	15	95
	630	0	05	25
	631	0	00	10
	637	0	13	05
	638	0	03	75
	639	0	13	85
	640	0	18	60
	641	0	00	20
	749	0	30	25
	752	0	19	15
	753	0	34	70
	758	0	16	55
	760	0	87	30
	765	0	06	75
	766	0	08	55
	767	0	07	60
	768	0	07	50
	875	0	20	25
वर्वे में 875 के भाग	सी एल	0	07	80
	876	0	33	70
	877	0	26	50
	884	0	18	50
	885	0	29	65
	886	0	39	10
	890	0	41	35
	920	0	11	30
	921	0	39	70
	926	0	18	85
	927	0	34	05
	928	0	15	75
	929	0	36	40
सर्वे में 1211 और 1213 के वीच में	जी एल	0	05	65
सर्वे में 1251 और 1286 के वीच में	जी एल	0	06	20
सर्वे में 471 और 749 के वीच में	जी एल	0	09	15
सर्वे में 875 और 1211 के वीच में	जी एल	0	04	70

1	2	3	4	5
मंडल ३ रामनापेटा	जिल्ला ३ नलगोंडा		राज्य ३ अन्धा प्रदेश	
1) बंचुप्पल	100	0	53	00
	101	0	01	05
	102	0	39	65
	103	0	51	30
	114	0	19	90
	115	0	50	95
	116	0	35	30
	85	0	92	75
	86	0	49	90
	सर्वे सं ८६ के भाग	सी एल	0	03
			0	60
	88	0	01	80
	89	0	63	20
	93	0	08	90
	94	0	54	75
	96	0	41	45
	97	0	27	65
	98	0	48	05
2) कुंकुडपामुला	1 (इनाम सवारम्)	0	01	55
	11 (इनाम सवारम्)	0	13	00
	12	0	27	55
	15	0	42	35
	16	0	86	55
	17	0	60	75
	19	0	33	65
	2 (इनाम सवारम्)	0	22	95
	24	0	25	90
	25	0	00	10
	28	0	09	55
	29	0	06	85
	3 (इनाम सवारम्)	0	20	20
	30	0	10	65
	31	0	14	50
	32	0	09	55
	33	जी एल	0	07
			0	60
	34	0	03	75
	37	0	22	20
	38	0	83	25
	39	0	00	40
	4 (इनाम सवारम्)	0	09	65
	9 (इनाम सवारम्)	0	22	35
	सर्वे सं १२ और ११ के बीच में (इनाम सवारम्) सी एल	0	05	25
	सर्वे सं २८ और १९ के बीच में सी एल	0	04	06
3) पल्लेवाडा	109	1	60	90
	117	0	53	45
	118	0	56	80

1	2	3	4	5
3) पल्लेवाडा (निरंतर)	119	0	00	20
	126	0	20	25
	130	0	18	55
	131	0	07	05
	132	0	35	55
	134	0	11	55
	135	0	06	90
	136	0	41	20
	139	0	17	15
	140	0	21	55
	142 जी एल	0	04	35
	143	0	16	15
	147	0	77	00
	79	0	02	40
	80	0	26	15
सर्वे में 109 और गॉवसीमा के बीच में		जी एल	0	26 95

4) सुरारम्	176	0	23	30
5) येन्नावरम्	117	0	27	30
	118	0	21	60
	121	0	55	00
	122	0	35	55
	123	1	42	05
	123 के भाग	सी एल	0	07 70
	124	0	74	65
	125	0	64	55
	126	0	17	10
	128	0	49	65
	129	0	02	95
	133	0	55	50
	135	0	46	50
	137	1	00	80
	156	0	00	75

मंडल : शालिगौरारम्	जिल्ला : नलगोंडा	राज्य : आन्ध्रा प्रदेश
1) अद्लूर	15	0 25 60
	17	0 34 75
	18	0 03 85
	19	0 01 05
	252	0 60 50
	253	0 30 35
	254	0 84 35
	255	0 08 75
	256	0 16 10
	257	0 20 25
	260	0 46 05
	261	0 00 10

1	2	3	4	5
1) अड्डलूर (निरंतर)	268	0	61	45
	270	0	10	85
	276	0	17	50
	279	0	46	65
	309	0	44	85
	310	0	00	55
	311	0	24	60
	312	0	28	45
	313	0	55	25
	314	0	10	10
	320	0	08	25
	329	0	53	75
	330	0	88	10
	341	0	96	15
	342	0	00	50
	359	0	66	65
	360	0	53	05
	365	0	03	75
	4	0	33	25
4 के भाग	सी एल	0	27	75
7	सी एल	0	15	25
सर्वे से 359 और 365 के बीच में	सी एल	0	32	15

2) आकबरन	100	0	00	30
	102	0	24	30
	103	0	47	25
	105	0	30	40
	106	0	25	40
	107	0	36	10
	108	0	62	15
	110	0	05	35
	111	0	45	95
	112	0	11	95
	144	0	54	50
	145	0	71	20
145 के भाग	सी एल	0	06	60
	168	0	57	40
	169	0	27	40
	171/A	0	78	00
	173/1	जी एल	0	25
	173/2	जी एल	0	10
	219	0	41	70
	220	0	55	70
	227	0	13	25
	228	0	07	60
	229	0	08	65
	230	0	06	05
	231	0	07	60

1	2	3	4	5
2) आकवरम् (निरंतर)	232	0	41	55
	233	0	01	95
	235	0	14	40
	236	0	86	30
	237	0	19	85
	244	0	64	80
	245	0	43	80
	246	0	27	15
	247	0	44	40
	68	0	61	80
	70	0	58	65
	83	0	79	05
	84	0	71	25
	85	0	84	35
	90	1	01	45
	93	1	43	35
	98	0	35	20
	99	0	38	00
	सर्वे सं 144 और 111 के बीच में	सी एल	0	07
	सर्वे सं 84 और 85 के बीच में	सी एल	0	12
	सर्वे सं 90 और 83 के बीच में	सी एल	0	17
				25

3) भैयुनीबंडा	113	0	86	25
	113 के भाग	सी एल	0	06
	114	0	64	75
	115	0	34	65
	116	0	49	40
	118	0	53	05
	119	0	39	80
	133	0	82	05
	134	0	00	10
	147	0	66	65
	148	0	29	60
	149	0	89	20
	150	0	31	95
	153	0	03	40
	180	जी एल	0	10
	182	0	08	35
	183	0	31	10
	184	0	07	95
	185	0	00	15
	186	0	03	45
	187	0	28	35
	188	0	00	35
	189	0	67	90
	89 के भाग	सी एल	0	05
	246	0	01	55
	247	0	14	35

1	2	3	4	5
3) श्रुनिवासा (निरंतर)	248	0	15	80
	249	0	14	10
	250	0	17	45
	251	0	26	15
	253	0	58	40
	254	0	10	70
	266	0	65	75
	267	0	63	60
	268	0	67	60
	सर्वे सं 116 और 118 के बीच में	सी एल	0	06
	सर्वे सं 133 और 147 के बीच में	सी एल	0	14
				15
4) पेरका कोन्डाराम	233	1	04	20
	234	0	65	00
	235	0	43	35
	237	0	33	15
	238	0	03	75
	239	0	62	05
	240	0	27	35
	243	0	05	80
	244	0	40	50
	245	0	38	50
	246	0	10	25
	247	0	32	25
	250	0	70	40
	251	0	22	90
	299	0	07	10
	301	0	01	10
	302	0	04	05
	303	0	15	35
	304	0	19	40
	306	0	41	10
	352	0	63	00
	353	जी एल	0	55
	403	0	08	60
	404	0	24	90
	406	0	20	05
	409	0	18	05
	420	0	13	30
	421	0	00	35
	437	0	24	80
	438	0	00	10
	439	0	64	50
	576	0	68	90
	577	0	00	60
	587	0	13	25
	588	0	18	35
	590	0	44	30

1	2	3	4	5
4) फेरका कोंडारसु (निरंतर)	596	0	08	20
	599	0	00	60
	600	0	36	75
	601	0	06	05
	602	0	09	75
	614	0	05	35
	615	0	26	25
	616	0	05	05
	617	0	00	25
	628	0	15	55
	629	0	50	35
	630	0	02	50
	631	0	21	45
	632	0	56	15
	633	0	65	20
	634	0	53	60
	640	0	02	85
सर्वे सं 250 और 306 के बीच में		सी एल	0	06
सर्वे सं 439 और 576 के बीच में		सी एल	0	06
				95

5) तककेल्लापहाड़	186	0	63	85
6) बदिदपामुला	31	0	15	00

मंडल ३ बोलिगोड़ा	जिल्ला ३ नलगोड़ा		राज्य ३ आन्ध्रा प्रदेश	
1) आरूर	431	0	43	80
	431 के भाग	सी एल	0	01
	432	0	38	85
	433	0	14	30
	439	0	14	00
	497	0	03	05
	498	0	25	65
	499	0	32	90
	500	0	09	60
	507	0	01	45
	508	0	08	35
	509	0	16	25
	511	0	48	80
	513	जी एल	0	00
	514	0	80	85
	514 के भाग	सी एल	0	02
	515	0	70	20
	525	0	00	45
	526	1	18	65
	527	0	67	75
	694	0	45	65
	696	0	26	25
	697	0	70	80

1	2	3	4	5
1) जातूर (निरंतर)	698 703 703 के भाग 704 704 के भाग 705 748 749 750 752 753 816 817	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	59 44 03 29 05 22 25 44 77 83 09 21 46	30 70 00 70 00 75 60 40 40 95 05 55 10
	तर्वे सं 698 और 816 के बीच में तर्वे सं 753 और 703 के बीच में	सी एल सी एल	0 0	14 06
2) विलापुर	154	0	18	75
3) गंगापूर	1 2 20 21 24 25 33 34 68 69 8	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	26 11 54 79 10 14 36 67 00 35 07	40 20 85 95 20 20 95 50 10 10 40
4) कम्बनापत्ति	117 118 119 131 139 141 142 155 157 165 166 167 167 के भाग 168 168 के भाग 182 185 187	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 जी एल 1 सी एल 0 0 0 0	60 56 72 69 71 45 76 79 36 71 48 67 04 12 05 06 75 73	35 10 85 85 45 00 25 95 30 60 70 65 05 30 25 90 15 80

1	2	3	4	5
7) सुंकिशाला (निरंतर)	91	0	08	40
	सर्व सं 84 और 83 के बीच में	जी एल	0	06
			30	
8) येलुवरती	11	0	32	05
	12	जी एल	0	00
	13		30	95
	14		08	40
	193		07	15
	2		06	35
	23		10	30
	24		17	30
	25		41	35
	25 के भाग	सी एल	04	00
	26		22	95
	26 के भाग	सी एल	09	20
	271		04	65
	272		21	70
	273		21	15
	281		14	20
	3		05	20
	309		19	45
	311		05	80
	312		06	85
	315		15	10
	316		09	65
	317		08	15
	319		26	80
	320		26	55
	335	जी एल	00	30
	337		09	45
	338		29	90
	340		18	65
	341		02	05
	347		00	55
	356		16	80
	357		41	55
	358		80	60
	379		29	70
	380		49	30
	381		18	65
	381 के भाग	सी एल	10	00
	383		76	15
	384		50	20
	384 के भाग	सी एल	04	20
	389		06	00
	4		07	95
	610		43	60
	611		47	10

1	2	3	4	5
8) येलुवरती (निरंतर)	612	0	09	50
	613	0	97	80
	617	0	02	30
	786	0	00	20
	787	0	71	50
	788	0	12	60
	789	0	91	55
	790	0	47	80
	790 के भाग	सी एल	0	05
सर्वे सं 281 और 3 के बीच में		सी एल	0	55
			04	
9) वेमुलाकोडा	155	0	43	45
	156	0	32	00
	157	0	46	25
	159	0	31	45
	160	0	21	60
	162	0	52	60
	163	0	33	05
	164	0	46	15
	172	0	01	15
	186	0	86	65
	187	0	72	55
	206	0	06	05
	207	0	16	65
	208	0	11	70
	209	0	02	25
	222	0	00	15
	223	0	22	10
	224	0	21	25
	225	0	31	15
	227	0	77	70
	228	0	18	85
	252	0	95	05
	253	0	40	20
	275	0	83	05
	276	0	34	95
	277	0	16	30
	278	0	25	80
	283	0	81	05
	284	0	47	20
	313	0	80	95
	314	0	40	75
	315	0	33	25
	316	0	17	95
	322	0	21	10
	323	0	71	80
	324	0	43	95
	329	0	09	00

1	2	3	4	5
9) वेगुलाकोडा (निरंतर)	330 331 332 338 369 373 374 377 379	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	51 03 44 02 47 45 23 61 02	00 65 85 50 40 55 25 50 25
	सर्वे सं 253 और 228 के बीच में सर्वे सं 369 और 332 के बीच में	सी एल सी एल	0 0	09 06
				75 65
10) वेंकटपुरम्	78 88 89 90 92 96 98 98 के भाग सर्वे सं 78 और गोवसीमा के बीच में	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 सी एल सी एल	02 13 31 02 27 10 38 11 05	25 20 55 25 30 40 80 35 20

[फा. सं: एल-14014/24/2003-जी.पी.]

एस. बी. मण्डल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st March, 2005

S. O. 1115.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural gas number S.O. 1837 dated the 2nd July, 2003, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transportation of natural gas from the exploration blocks in the Northern/Southern Offshore of Goa and Structures in Andhra Pradesh of M/s Reliance Industries Limited, the promoter company of M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited to various consumers of District Nalgonda in the State of Andhra Pradesh by Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited;

And whereas the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 21st July, 2003;

And whereas the objections received from the public to the laying of the pipeline have been considered and disallowed by the Competent Authority;

And whereas the Competent Authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the Pipeline, has decided to acquire the right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired, for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest, on this date of publication of the declaration, in Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Mandal : Atmakur		District : Nalgonda		State : Andhra Pradesh			
Village	Survey No./Sub-Division No.	Area in Hectare and Acre			Hectare	Are	C-Are
		1	2	3			
1) Dupalli	705			0	23	50	
	709			0	53	40	
	714			0	51	55	
	Between 714 & Village Boundary	GL		0	05	45	
	Between Village Boundary & 705	GL		0	42	05	
Mandal : Nakrekai		District : Nalgonda		State : Andhra Pradesh			
1) Palem	118			0	00	35	
	120			0	50	10	
	125			0	78	80	
	128			0	26	90	
	130			0	20	00	
	131			0	81	90	
	132			0	50	35	
	134			0	00	10	
	135			0	37	60	
	135 Part	CL		0	03	75	
	136			0	61	45	
	137			0	51	40	
	140			0	01	35	
	56			0	00	10	
	65			0	75	20	
	66			0	11	85	
	66 Part	CL		0	15	30	
	67			1	00	85	
	67 Part	CL		0	03	30	
	68			0	79	70	
	74			0	34	30	
	75			0	53	30	
	76			0	59	15	
	93			0	02	20	
	94			0	67	45	
	95			0	32	90	
	Between 125 & 128	CL		0	03	05	
	Between 95 & 76	CL		0	02	60	

1	2	3	4	5
Mandal : Narketpally	District : Nalgonda	State : Andhra Pradesh		
1) Ammanbaolu	1211	0	28	40
	1213	0	12	65
	1214	0	13	30
	1220	0	09	70
	1221	0	72	70
	1251	0	70	70
	1286	0	94	75
	1291	0	35	45
	1292	0	44	00
	1293	0	33	35
	471	0	12	75
	522	0	16	40
	523	1	04	80
	524	0	99	65
	600	0	74	95
	601	0	01	45
	607	0	49	15
	608	0	02	45
	624	0	30	40
	625	0	19	60
	626	0	07	20
	629	0	03	95
	630	0	06	25
	631	0	00	10
	637	0	13	05
	638	0	03	75
	639	0	13	85
	640	0	18	80
	641	0	00	20
	749	0	30	25
	752	0	19	15
	753	0	34	70
	758	0	16	55
	760	0	87	30
	765	0	06	75
	766	0	08	55
	767	0	07	60
	768	0	07	50
	875	0	20	25
	875 Part	CL	07	80
	876	0	33	70
	877	0	26	50
	884	0	18	50
	885	0	29	65
	886	0	39	10
	890	0	41	35
	920	0	11	30
	921	0	39	70

1	2	3	4	5
1) Ammanbaolu (Contd.)	926	0	18	85
	927	0	34	05
	928	0	15	75
	929	0	36	40
	Between 1211 & 1213	GL	05	65
	Between 1251 & 1286	GL	06	20
	Between 471 & 749	GL	09	15
	Between 875 & 1211	GL	04	70
Mandal : Ramannapet	District : Nalgonda	State : Andhra Pradesh		
1) Bachuppala	100	0	53	00
	101	0	01	05
	102	0	39	65
	103	0	51	30
	114	0	19	90
	115	0	50	95
	116	0	35	30
	85	0	92	75
	86	0	49	90
	86 Part	CL	03	60
	88	0	01	80
	89	0	63	20
	93	0	08	90
	94	0	54	75
	96	0	41	45
	97	0	27	65
	98	0	48	05
2) Kunkudupamula	1 (Inam Savaram)	0	01	55
	11 (Inam Savaram)	0	13	00
	12	0	27	55
	15	0	42	35
	16	0	86	55
	17	0	60	75
	19	0	33	65
	2 (Inam Savaram)	0	22	95
	24	0	25	90
	25	0	00	10
	28	0	09	55
	29	0	06	85
	3 (Inam Savaram)	0	20	20
	30	0	10	65
	31	0	14	50
	32	0	09	55
	33	GL	07	60
	34	0	03	75
	37	0	22	20
	38	0	83	25
	39	0	00	40
	4 (Inam Savaram)	0	09	65

1	2	3	4	5
9) <i>Kukkudupumula</i>	9 (Inam Savaram)	0	22	35
	Between 12 & 11 (Inam Savaram)	CL	0	05
	Between 28 & 19	CL	0	04
3) <i>Pallevada</i>	109	1	60	90
	117	0	53	45
	118	0	56	80
	119	0	00	20
	126	0	20	25
	130	0	18	55
	131	0	07	05
	132	0	35	55
	134	0	11	55
	135	0	06	90
	136	0	41	20
	139	0	17	15
	140	0	21	55
	142	GL	0	35
	143	0	16	15
	147	0	77	00
	79	0	02	40
	80	0	26	15
	Between 109 & Village Boundary	GL	0	26
				95
4) <i>Suraram</i>	176	0	23	30
5) <i>Yennavaram</i>	117	0	27	30
	118	0	21	60
	121	0	55	00
	122	0	35	55
	123	1	42	05
	123 Part	CL	0	07
	124	0	74	65
	125	0	64	55
	126	0	17	10
	128	0	49	65
	129	0	02	95
	133	0	55	50
	135	0	46	50
	137	1	00	80
	156	0	00	75

Mandal : Shaligowraram	District : Nalgonda	State : Andhra Pradesh		
1) <i>Adloor</i>	15	0	25	60
	17	0	34	75
	18	0	03	85
	19	0	01	05
	252	0	60	50
	253	0	30	35
	254	0	84	35
	255	0	08	75
	256	0	16	10
	257	0	20	25
	260	0	46	05
	261	0	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
1) Adloor (Contd.)				
	268	0	61	45
	270	0	10	85
	276	0	17	50
	279	0	46	65
	309	0	44	85
	310	0	00	55
	311	0	24	60
	312	0	28	45
	313	0	55	25
	314	0	10	10
	320	0	08	25
	329	0	53	75
	330	0	88	10
	341	0	96	15
	342	0	00	50
	359	0	66	65
	360	0	53	05
	365	0	03	75
	4	0	33	25
	4 Part	CL	0	27
	7	0	15	25
	Between 359 & 365	CL	0	32
				15
2) Akkavaram				
	100	0	00	30
	102	0	24	30
	103	0	47	25
	105	0	30	40
	106	0	25	40
	107	0	36	10
	108	0	62	15
	110	0	05	35
	111	0	45	95
	112	0	11	95
	144	0	54	50
	145	0	71	20
	145 Part	CL	0	06
	168	0	57	40
	169	0	27	40
	171/A	0	78	00
	173/1	GL	0	25
	173/2	GL	0	10
	219	0	41	70
	220	0	55	70
	227	0	13	25
	228	0	07	60
	229	0	08	65
	230	0	06	05
	231	0	07	60

1	2	3	4	5
2) Akkavaram (Contd.)				
	232	0	41	55
	233	0	01	95
	235	0	14	40
	236	0	86	30
	237	0	19	85
	244	0	64	80
	245	0	43	80
	246	0	27	15
	247	0	44	40
	68	0	61	80
	70	0	58	65
	83	0	79	05
	84	0	71	25
	85	0	84	35
	90	1	01	45
	93	1	43	35
	98	0	85	20
	99	0	38	00
	Between 144 & 111	CL	0	07
	Between 84 & 85	CL	0	12
	Between 90 & 83	CL	0	17
3) Bhairunibanda	113	0	86	25
	113 Part	CL	0	06
	114	0	64	75
	115	0	34	65
	116	0	49	40
	118	0	53	05
	119	0	39	80
	133	0	82	05
	134	0	00	10
	147	0	66	65
	148	0	29	60
	149	0	89	20
	150	0	31	95
	153	0	03	40
	180	GL	0	10
	182	0	08	35
	183	0	31	10
	184	0	07	95
	185	0	00	15
	186	0	03	45
	187	0	28	35
	188	0	00	35
	189	0	67	90
	189 Part	CL	0	06
	246	0	01	55
	247	0	14	35

1	2	3	4	5
3) Bhairunibanda (Contd.)	248	0	15	80
	249	0	14	10
	250	0	17	45
	251	0	26	15
	253	0	58	40
	254	0	10	70
	266	0	65	75
	267	0	63	60
	268	0	67	60
	Between 116 & 118	CL	06	45
	Between 133 & 147	CL	14	15
4) Perkakondaram	233	1	04	20
	234	0	65	00
	235	0	43	35
	237	0	33	15
	238	0	03	75
	239	0	62	05
	240	0	27	35
	243	0	05	80
	244	0	40	50
	245	0	38	50
	246	0	10	25
	247	0	32	25
	250	0	70	40
	251	0	22	90
	299	0	07	10
	301	0	01	10
	302	0	04	05
	303	0	15	35
	304	0	19	40
	306	0	41	10
	352	0	63	00
	353	GL	55	90
	403	0	08	60
	404	0	24	90
	406	0	20	05
	409	0	18	05
	420	0	13	30
	421	0	00	35
	437	0	24	80
	438	0	00	10
	439	0	64	50
	576	0	68	90
	577	0	00	60
	587	0	13	25
	588	0	18	35
	590	0	44	30

1	2	3	4	5
4) Perkakondaram (Contd.)	596	0	08	20
	599	0	00	60
	600	0	36	75
	601	0	06	05
	602	0	09	75
	614	0	05	35
	615	0	26	25
	616	0	05	05
	617	0	00	25
	628	0	15	55
	629	0	50	35
	630	0	02	50
	631	0	21	45
	632	0	56	15
	633	0	65	20
	634	0	53	60
	640	0	02	85
	Between 250 & 306	CL	0	06
	Between 439 & 576	CL	0	06
				95
5) Takkellapahad	186	0	63	65
6) Vaddipamula	31	0	15	00

Mandal : Vollgonda	District : Nalgonda	State : Andhra Pradesh		
1) Aroor	431	0	43	80
	431 Part	CL	01	65
	432	0	38	85
	433	0	14	30
	439	0	14	00
	497	0	03	05
	498	0	25	65
	499	0	32	90
	500	0	09	60
	507	0	01	45
	508	0	08	35
	509	0	16	25
	511	0	48	80
	513	GL	00	10
	514	0	80	85
	514 Part	CL	02	25
	515	0	70	20
	525	0	00	45
	526	1	18	65
	527	0	67	75
	694	0	45	65
	696	0	26	25
	697	0	70	80

1	2	3	4	5
1) Aroor (Contd.)				
	698	0	59	30
	703	0	44	70
	703 Part	0	03	00
	704	0	29	70
	704 Part	0	05	00
	705	0	22	75
	748	0	25	60
	749	0	44	40
	750	0	77	40
	752	0	83	95
	753	0	09	05
	816	0	21	55
	817	0	46	10
	Between 696 & 816	CL	0	14
	Between 753 & 703	CL	0	06
				20
2) Chithapur	154	0	18	75
3) Gangapur	1	0	26	40
	2	0	11	20
	20	0	54	85
	21	0	79	95
	24	0	10	20
	25	0	14	20
	33	0	36	95
	34	0	67	50
	68	0	00	10
	69	0	35	10
	8	0	07	40
4) Kanchanapalli	117	0	60	35
	118	0	56	10
	119	0	72	85
	131	0	69	85
	139	0	71	45
	141	0	45	00
	142	0	76	25
	155	0	79	95
	157	0	36	30
	165	0	71	60
	166	0	48	70
	167	0	67	65
	167 Part	GL	0	04
	168	1	12	30
	168 Part	CL	0	05
	182	0	06	90
	185	0	75	15
	187	0	73	80

Continued

1	2	3	4	5
4) Kanchanapelli (Contd.)				
	188	0	71	30
	210	0	19	30
	238	0	00	10
	239	0	88	45
	241	0	87	00
	242	0	74	10
	258	0	03	15
	258 Part	GL	03	00
	259	0	60	95
	259 Part	GL	01	00
	263	0	00	10
	266	1	13	85
5) Pathiwanpur				
	304	0	06	05
	305	0	68	40
	306	0	12	50
	307	GL	02	15
	311	0	42	50
	313	0	14	40
	314	0	33	20
	316	0	38	65
6) Pulgul alias Pullgilla				
	440	0	30	20
	441	0	87	95
7) Sunkisala				
	49	0	03	35
	55	0	01	65
	59	0	18	45
	60	0	91	75
	61	0	61	80
	62	0	59	05
	63	0	46	40
	65	0	67	50
	65 Part	CL	00	50
	66	0	04	95
	66 Part	CL	02	50
	67	0	23	60
	67 Part	CL	01	90
	68	0	17	20
	75	0	49	55
	76	0	46	45
	77	0	36	85
	78	0	36	20
	82	0	19	90
	83	0	72	85
	84	0	63	15
	87	0	46	30
	88	0	75	55

1	2	3	4	5
8) Veluvarthy (Contd.)	612	0	09	50
	613	0	97	80
	617	0	02	30
	786	0	00	20
	787	0	71	50
	788	0	12	60
	789	0	91	55
	790	0	47	80
	790 Part	CL	0	05
	Between 281 & 3	CL	0	55
9) Vermulakonda	155	0	43	45
	156	0	32	00
	157	0	46	25
	159	0	31	45
	160	0	21	60
	162	0	52	60
	163	0	33	05
	164	0	46	15
	172	0	01	15
	186	0	86	65
	187	0	72	55
	206	0	06	05
	207	0	16	65
	208	0	11	70
	209	0	02	25
	222	0	00	15
	223	0	22	10
	224	0	21	25
	225	0	31	15
	227	0	77	70
	228	0	18	85
	252	0	95	05
	253	0	40	20
	275	0	83	05
	276	0	34	95
	277	0	16	30
	278	0	25	80
	283	0	61	05
	284	0	47	20
	313	0	80	95
	314	0	40	75
	315	0	33	25
	316	0	17	95
	322	0	21	10
	323	0	71	80
	324	0	43	95
	329	0	09	00

1	2	3	4	5
9) Vemulakonda (Contd.)				
	330	0	51	00
	331	0	03	65
	332	0	44	85
	368	0	02	50
	369	0	47	40
	373	0	45	55
	374	0	23	25
	377	0	61	50
	379	0	02	25
	Between 253 & 228	CL	0	09
	Between 369 & 332	CL	0	65
10) Venkatapuram				
	78	1	02	25
	86	0	13	20
	89	0	31	55
	90	0	02	25
	92	0	27	30
	96	0	10	40
	98	0	38	80
	98 Part	CL	0	11
	Between Village Boundary & 78	CL	0	05

[F. No. L-14014/24/2003-G.P.]
S. B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 21 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1116.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 1650 तारीख 9 जून, 2003 व्यारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, भेसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इनफास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड की संप्रवर्तक कम्पनी भेसर्स रिलाएंस इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के गोवा में उत्तरी/ दक्षिणी अपटट में खोज ब्लाकों और आन्ध्रप्रदेश में संरचनाओं से आन्ध्रप्रदेश राज्य में पश्चिमी गोदावरी और कृष्णा जिलों के विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवाहन के लिए गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इनफास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड व्यारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियों जनता को तारीख 30 जून, 2003 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी और पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में, जनता की और से प्राप्त आश्रेष्टों पर सक्षम प्राधिकारी व्यारा विचार कर लिया गया है और अनुश्वास कर दिया गया ;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा(1)के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए आपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा(1) व्यारा प्रदल शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपद्यारा(4) व्यारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में पाइपलाइन बित्ताने के संबंध में उपयोग का अधिकार इस धोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाए, सभी विलंगणों से मुक्त, गैस टांसपोर्टेशन एंड इनफास्ट्रक्चर कम्पनी लिमिटेड में निहित होगा ।

अनुसूचिक

गंव का नाम	सर्वे सं / सब डिकिजन सं	भिला : कृष्ण			राज्य : जान्धर्वदेश	
		आर औ यू अर्जित करने के लिए श्रेत्रफल				
		हेक्टार	एर	सि एर		
1	2	3	4	5		
1) बोडलनपत्ति	169/2बी	00	12	36		
	183/5	00	10	48		
	279	00	38	27		
	265	00	26	67		
	270/3	00	25	68		
	266/3	00	00	10		
	266/1	00	53	32		
	286/3	00	06	68		
	165/1बी	00	00	46		
	289	00	33	78		
	179/1ए1	00	42	11		
	179/1ए2	00	00	10		
	181/2ए	00	00	10		
	270/2	00	07	44		
	181/7	00	18	23		
	92/1	00	23	34		
	491/1	(सी एल)	00	89		
	164/1बी	00	01	40		
	164/1सी	00	30	31		
	सर्वे सं 287 और 289 के बीच में	(सी एल)	00	08	10	
	490	(सी एल)	00	09	38	
	95	(सी एल)	00	09	29	
	184	(सी एल)	00	08	16	
	498/2	(सी एल)	00	01	92	
	193/1बी	(सी एल)	00	32	34	
	94	(सी एल)	00	01	43	
	285	00	74	28		
	287	(सी एल)	00	08	30	
	183/4	00	00	28		
	195/1बी	(सी एल)	00	14	63	
	267	(सी एल)	00	04	26	
	169/3	(सी एल)	00	13	24	
	165/2	(सी एल)	00	08	35	
	81/1ई	00	19	62		
	270/1	00	16	07		
	164/2	(सी एल)	00	06	95	
	181/8	00	11	77		
	181/3बी	00	03	04		

1	2	3	4	5
1) वॉइडनपल्लि निगंतम्				
181/3वी3		00	02	51
195/1सी		00	08	21
196/3ए		00	00	10
195/2वी		00	21	56
195/4ए		00	05	68
195/1ए		00	02	21
93/1		00	33	22
96/2		00	31	02
196/2		00	05	26
93/2		00	50	40
64		00	41	74
63		00	10	31
65/2		00	19	88
491/2		00	14	07
96/3		00	10	71
182/1		00	25	65
78		00	00	20
193/3		00	02	59
193/2		00	28	33
194/4सी		00	12	06
194/5वी		00	15	89
196/1		00	06	24
182/2		00	14	01
181/6वी		00	03	98
180/3		00	00	68
180/4		00	14	42
180/6		00	00	09
180/7		00	12	49
180/8		00	21	14
489		02	29	26
79/2ए		00	16	71
79/2वी		00	20	12
92/2		00	00	27
81/1ए		00	04	06
81/1वी		00	20	51
81/1सी		00	25	11
81/1डी		00	20	78
93/3		00	38	87
170		00	32	44
288/1	(सी एल)	00	04	12
62	(सी एल)	00	10	24
2) एडाया				
343		00	02	49
962		00	78	40
955		00	02	46
952/2		00	36	30
957/2		00	61	61
345	(सी एल)	00	06	07

1	2	3	4	5
2) एडाग निर्गतार				
352	00	00	54	
351/18	00	07	17	
351/16	00	03	38	
351/19	00	07	28	
351/20	00	02	28	
965/1	00	05	09	
351/12	00	00	10	
957/1	00	01	50	
344	(मी एल)	00	22	95
369/15		00	02	05
954	(मी एल)	00	14	80
953	(मी एल)	00	04	28
963	(मी एल)	00	15	21
964	(मी एल)	00	05	95
349		00	43	86
351/15		00	10	86
350/8		00	00	10
931		00	07	55
342	(मी एल)	00	00	40
932/1	(मी एल)	00	22	02
947/3वी	(सी एल)	00	21	67
958/1वी	(सी एल)	00	04	80
369/14		00	00	38
930		00	19	62
926		00	22	79
933		00	36	03
947/3ए		00	10	89
958/1ए		00	22	21
369/19		00	01	77
348/1		00	66	32
351/17		00	11	50
366/14		00	05	33
369/18		00	00	10
977	(जी एल)	05	35	92
3) शल्लिवोद्युयिनपल्लि इत्ताम	2	00	22	42
4) बडलमानु	71/1वी	00	05	61
	71/1ए	00	15	20
	71/3	00	02	07
5) वटिगुडिपाडु	47/9	00	00	27
	161/1	00	61	30
	154/4	00	23	66
	154/5	00	15	36
	324/2	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
5) विट्टिगुडिपाड़ु निंनारा	47/8र्ड	00	07	99
	60/2	00	16	80
	24/1प	00	06	79
	46/2	00	04	06
	154/3	00	10	72
	47/8सी	00	22	77
	47/8वी	00	12	50
	46/1	00	01	81
	46/4	00	13	75
	324/6	00	07	91
	60/3	00	10	63
	129	00	45	05
	38/5एफ	00	10	82
	324/5	00	08	85
	325/2	00	01	14
	324/7	00	08	36
	324/8	00	00	27
	325/4	00	14	39
	61/3	00	15	07
	321/4	00	01	15
	47/3	00	00	16
	58	00	04	74
	61/4	00	07	53
	154/2वी	00	01	87
	61/2	00	10	83
	61/1	00	07	48
	61/7	00	00	97
	38/6	00	18	79
	322/2	00	12	48
	40/2ए	00	00	10
	161/2	00	04	40
	154/2ए	00	00	18
	40/1	00	08	57
	36	(सी एल)	00	05
	145/1	(सी एल)	00	00
	38/10	(सी एल)	00	09
	145/2सी	(सी एल)	00	10
	144/1ए	(सी एल)	00	04
	325/3	(सी एल)	00	38
	146/4सी	(सी एल)	00	04
	145/2वी	(सी एल)	00	12
	39	(सी एल)	00	05
	145/2	(सी एल)	00	22
	321/6	(जी एल)	00	14
	38/8	(जी एल)	00	03
	25	(जी एल)	00	11
				74

1	2	3	4	5
5) बटियुडियाडु निरंतर	21	(जी एल)	00	39
	147	(जी एल)	00	20
	151	(जी एल)	00	06
	150/1डी		00	04
	322/3		00	01
	46/3		00	10
	145/2ए		00	08
	324/3		00	03
	324/4		00	10
	146/3		00	04
	61/5		00	03
	322/1		00	18
	154/6		00	19
	150/1डी		00	08
	150/4डी		00	15
	24/1डी		00	31
	146/1		00	01
	19/15		00	15

मंडल : शापुलपाटी	जिल्हा : कुर्जा	राज्य : आंद्रप्रदेश
1) जिल्हानापरिस्त		
1ए2/1	00	48
9/1	00	00
4	00	19
3	00	16
8	00	85
10/1	00	00
9/2की	00	33
5	00	24
10/2ए	00	02
9/2ए	00	34
		63
2) नेहेरता		
29/1की	00	22
9/2	00	33
10/1	00	23
146/1	00	30
22/2	00	46
1	(एक एल)	05
10 6	(जी एल)	00
341/4	(एक एल)	28
107	00	55
143	00	96
27/2	00	39
9/1	00	25
29/1की	00	05
358	00	17
29/1की	00	19
		78

1	2	3	4	5
2) मेडिचेला नियंत्रण	29/1ए	00	01	41
	29/2	00	23	21
	28	(सी एल)	00	31
	131/5	(जी एल)	00	02
	128/5		00	71
	131/2		00	20
	131/4	(जी एल)	00	20
	144		00	62
	27/1		00	37
	11/1वी		00	40
	12	(सी एल)	00	23
	23	(जी एल)	00	54
	8		00	10
	115		00	49
	114		00	42
	131/3		00	64
	132/1		00	61
	341/2		00	61
	16	(सी एल)	00	28
	132/3		00	76
	11/2		00	97
	11/1ए		00	53
	21/1		00	17
	22/1		00	17
	10/2		00	17

मंडल व एल्यू	जिल्ला व पश्चिमगोदावरि	राज्य व आंद्रप्रदेश		
1) चौडिमेल्ला	39	(सी एल)	00	14 00
	42/3		00	05 84
	38/1		00	03 77
	105/1		00	28 81
	127/1		00	09 04
	127/2		00	08 74
	127/3		00	17 44
	127/4		00	17 44
	127/5ए		00	10 48
	127/5वी		00	06 12
	50/3		00	04 55
	37/3		00	03 04
	38/2		00	01 84
	51/1		00	14 77
	37/4		00	43 66
	128	(सी एल)	00	06 84
	51/2		00	42 39
	49/1		00	23 36
	109	(सी एल)	00	00 10

1	2	3	4	5
1) चौडमला निरंतार	105/3	00	37	41
	46	00	02	98
	48	00	17	81
	115	00	10	89
	41/8	00	05	93
	106/3	00	19	80
	42/4	00	04	12
	42/5	00	04	55
	42/10	00	06	99
	40/8	00	00	10
	36/2	00	21	76
	105/2	(सी एल)	09	14
	45	(सी एल)	16	93
	107	(सी एल)	11	34
	43/4	00	20	35
	47	(जी एल)	37	25
	106/4	00	00	10
	108	(सी एल)	15	30
	114/2	00	00	47
	114/1	00	05	76
	106/2	00	00	22
	84	00	00	90
	53/1	00	00	10
	41/7	00	03	05

पंचान्त्र : नृजिविहु	जिल्ला : किल्ला	राज्य : आंद्रप्रदेश
1) मोरतापुडि	185/5	00 04 39
	181/1	00 04 90
	241/1	00 22 90
	181/3	00 11 79
	181/4	00 00 10
	167/1वी	00 32 85
	241/2	00 03 65
	206/4	00 30 14
	211/1	00 11 44
	181/6	00 48 70
	242/2ए	00 23 51
	218	(सी एल) 00 08 81
	291	(सी एल) 00 07 00
	210/2	00 25 07
	181/7	00 01 49
	296/2	(सी एल) 00 14 47
	294	00 00 15
	300	(सी एल) 00 03 60
	182/2	00 74 03
	186	(सी एल) 00 06 44

1	2	3	4	5
1) मंग्सापुडि निर्णय	169	(मी एल)	00	08
	183		00	27
	292	(मी एल)	00	01
	210/3		00	28
	206/5		00	01
	290/1		00	16
	290/2		00	19
	210/4		00	01
	209/4		00	10
	209/3		00	18
	209/2		00	24
	295/3वी		00	11
	242/2वी		00	19
	299	(मी एल)	00	10
	181/2		00	08
	210/1		00	23
	296/1वी		00	06
2) पोलसानपल्लि	32	(जी एल)	00	03
	25/7		00	03
	33/6		00	23
	25/6		00	14
	13/1ए2		00	14
	13/1ए4		00	02
	13/10वी		00	03
	13/11		00	17
	13/12वी		00	01
	17/11		00	10
	25/8		00	00
	15/2		00	08
	15/3		00	07
	26/12		00	42
	17/9		00	00
	25/9		00	19
	16/6		00	13
	19/1		00	00
	33/5		00	03
	21/3		00	13
	21/4ए		00	11
	25/10		00	05
	16/8		00	09
	19/2		00	15
	17/10		00	15
	21/6	(जी एल)	00	03
	15/1		00	04
	21/4वी		00	15
	20/5		00	00
				10

1	2	3	4	5
2) पोल्यानपल्लि निर्गतार	20/4	00	07	75
	21/5	00	22	24
	21/1	00	00	93
	21/2	00	09	35
	16/7	00	19	80
	20/2	00	03	44
	25/1	00	03	81
	16/5	00	01	42
3) गविरेगला	106	00	37	92
	211/3	00	07	67
	71/4	00	40	38
	151	00	25	57
	73	00	36	47
	57/3	00	00	63
	57/2	00	06	25
	107/2	00	02	02
	229/4	00	02	34
	104	00	60	65
	103	00	48	47
	88	00	00	24
	71/2	00	01	70
	87	00	04	20
	92	00	75	84
	142	00	00	75
	108/2	00	09	67
	231/1	00	04	12
	223	00	03	96
	224/2	00	63	95
	229/5	00	02	56
	86	00	97	42
	228/6	00	50	06
	60/1	00	04	52
	70/3	00	08	34
	70/6	00	02	31
	70/5	00	20	11
	70/4	00	25	39
	59/1	00	11	57
	69/3	00	02	38
	253/1	00	11	79
	152/1	00	31	07
	211/6	00	01	97
	149/1	00	72	54
	150/1	00	28	18
	61	00	29	99
	108/3	00	40	48

1	2	3	4	5
3) गविवेग्ला निर्गत	152/2	00	01	84
	62/6	00	17	13
	93	00	00	99
	58/2	00	02	87
	58/4	00	16	14
	58/5	00	11	67
	58/6	00	06	53
	57/4	00	00	98
	55/7	00	04	59
	55/6	00	02	12
	49/4	00	01	48
	49/7	00	02	50
	49/5	00	13	65
	62/7	00	22	29
	57/1	00	15	61
	268/1	(जी एल)	00	49
	54	(सी एल)	00	24
	90	(सी एल)	00	80
	150/2	(सी एल)	00	78
	229/7	00	13	08
	229/6	00	15	10
	63	(सी एल)	00	93
	253/4	(जी एल)	00	60
	253/3	00	19	87
	सर्वे से 61 और 63 के बीच में	(सी एल)	00	30
	136	(सी एल)	00	45
	82	(सी एल)	00	51
	224/3	(जी एल)	00	10
	56	(सी एल)	00	19
	72	(सी एल)	00	99
	132	(जी एल)	00	73
	253/2	00	11	34
	71/3	(सी एल)	00	16
	49/6	(सी एल)	00	48
	211/1	(सी एल)	00	38
	212/11	00	00	10
	212/12	00	01	50
	212/13	00	05	00
	212/16	00	00	50
	212/17	00	06	90
	268/2	00	35	00
	269	00	28	00
	251/2	00	15	93
	264/7	00	21	77
	264/8	00	10	74
	264/5	00	15	91

1	2	3	4	5
3) गविरेमला निंगता	264/3	00	13	53
	264/4	00	13	76
	83	(सी एल)	01	80
	211/2	00	00	10
	229/2	00	00	10
	210/2	00	06	26
	210/1	00	07	95
	210/7	00	04	41
	210/8	00	10	15
	216/2	00	12	87
	211/4	00	13	35
	246/3	00	27	86
	216/3	00	04	17
	91	(सी एल)	06	53
	247/2	00	17	39
	251/3	00	12	05
	251/1	00	22	76
	247/3	00	29	23
	210/9	00	00	87
	231/2	00	10	79
	210/4	00	00	10
	211/5	00	11	29
	235/1	00	22	51
	230/1	00	15	34
	247/1	00	12	17
	230/2	00	01	84
	216/1	00	78	57
	231/3	00	13	50
	232/6	00	01	84
	231/4	00	45	74
	231/5	00	20	40
	246/1	00	23	17
4) वैष्णव	220	00	26	57
	111/2	00	32	38
	222/1	00	06	15
	178	01	19	09
	53/2	00	06	68
	52/3	00	00	10
	177	00	31	34
	179	00	46	14
	110	00	46	96
	24/4	00	07	97
	30/2	00	04	83
	221	00	39	71
	82/3	00	18	97

1	2	3	4	5
4) वेंपाडु निर्गतार	22/2	00	04	36
	29	00	29	47
	32	00	01	10
	20/2	00	01	95
	30/1	00	03	05
	84/3	00	23	35
	50/2	00	18	09
	82/2	00	08	85
	82/4	00	08	66
	84/4	00	14	71
	112	00	06	20
	264	00	54	10
	263	00	47	05
	108	00	07	74
	262	00	00	55
	30/3	00	36	08
	111/1	00	41	88
	50/1	00	25	50
	80	(सी एल)	04	31
	33/2	00	04	56
	22/1	00	13	66
	82/1	00	05	34
	61/1	00	30	99
	84/2	00	09	42
	23	(जी एल)	14	68
	180	00	50	86
	44	(सी एल)	04	08
	187	00	66	71
	सर्वे से 111 और 112 के बीच में	(सी एल)	05	36
	सर्वे से 162 और 163 के बीच में	(सी एल)	02	40
	186	(सी एल)	04	55
	163	(सी एल)	08	82
	52/1	00	22	01
	53/1	00	18	32
	52/2	00	20	86
	22/3	00	05	66
	33/1	00	24	90
	161	00	01	03
	162	01	37	56
	189	00	00	69
	190	00	64	77
	196	00	17	94
	84/6	00	00	35
	83	00	49	23
	24/2	00	28	14
	84/7	00	23	16

1	2	3	4	5
4) वैपाकु निर्गतार	84/5	00	16	18
	20/3	00	64	40
	21/1	00	14	58
	21/2	00	00	84
	22/4	00	22	26
	188	00	49	40

મંડલ ડિપેદવારી	જિલ્લા : પશ્ચિમગોદાવરી	રાજ્ય : આંદ્રાપ્રદેશ
1) જગન્નાદપુરુષ	359/1	00 13 89
	367	00 00 10
	364	00 11 04
	356	00 37 66
	355	00 14 01
	359/2બી	00 00 57
	359/2એ	00 22 75
	366	(મી. એલ) 00 10 32
	358	(મી. એલ) 00 26 36
	365	(મી. એલ) 00 05 41

2) कोप्पाका	120/1	00	02	89
	154/4	00	20	56
	118	00	25	66
	160/8	00	00	18
	153	00	05	24
	159/2	00	00	10
	987	(सी एल)	09	53
	225/2	00	01	98
	225/1	00	25	90
	226/6	00	02	18
	226/8	00	21	96
	983	(सी एल)	05	29
	159/3	00	18	30
	157/1	00	11	23
	120/6	00	22	90
	989	(सी एल)	03	39
	1009/2वी	00	48	78
	196/3	00	11	28
	120/5	00	14	86
	120/4	00	15	78
	120/3	00	12	55
	197/4	00	12	05
	158	00	04	24
	205/2	(सी एल)	02	82
	192/2	(सी एल)	00	10
	120/7	00	03	54
	116/2	00	01	34

1	2	3	4	5
2) कोप्पाका निरांतर	203/5	00	01	56
	205/1	00	22	.89
	197/3	00	04	12
	193	00	08	34
	218/7	00	04	85
	1010/1	00	32	43
	154/5	00	04	37
	785/1	00	25	90
	203/3	00	21	60
	788/1	00	03	11
	788/4	00	15	48
	788/3	00	26	42
	1008/2	00	00	10
	205/3	00	26	82
	1009/2ए	00	07	93
	117	00	36	48
	191/6	00	24	90
	194/4	00	01	64
	977	00	44	56
	194/1	00	00	15
	998	00	41	58
	1010/3	00	00	10
	195/2	00	38	43
	1010/2	00	14	84
	191/5	00	00	10
	203/4	00	17	62
	191/7	00	10	76
	192/1	00	00	16
	189	00	04	71
	195/1	00	17	19
	202/1	00	08	70
	203/2	00	03	61
	120/2	00	08	59
	210/5	00	16	75
	156/2	00	14	48
	956/3	00	12	71
	1073/2	(एक एल)	02	02
	1050/4	(एक एल)	01	54
	1072	(एक एल)	00	10
	1071/1	(एक एल)	46	63
	157/2	00	09	00
	156/3	00	07	11
	218/4	00	00	73
	152	00	00	10
	154/2	00	14	41
	154/1	00	10	87

1	2	3	4	5
2) कोणार्क निरांतर	788/2	00	17	50
	156/1	00	10	29
	157/4	00	00	10
	956/5ए	00	00	28
	1061/4	(एक एल)	00	33
	1009/1	(जी एल)	00	10
	1008/1	(जी एल)	00	05
	1063	(जी एल)	00	39
	215	(जी एल)	00	04
	228	(जी एल)	00	10
	1071/2	(एक एल)	00	05
	1066	(एक एल)	00	83
	956/4	00	24	81
	1061/3	(एक एल)	00	03
	1050/3	(एक एल)	00	17
	1050/2	(एक एल)	00	28
	1073/1	(एक एल)	00	51
	1049	(एक एल)	00	47
	1051/4	(एक एल)	00	16
	1062	(एक एल)	00	39
	197/6	00	10	10
	956/1	00	01	11
	197/1	00	21	22
	218/6	00	17	74
	218/5	00	14	65
	789/3	00	04	46
	1006/4	00	26	54
	197/5	00	08	48
	224/4	00	02	31
	956/2ए	00	21	32
	956/2जी	00	00	10
	197/7	00	11	87
	156/4	00	00	10
	224/1	00	10	79
	226/3	00	00	68
	789/1	00	24	39
	224/2	00	07	54
	226/7	00	17	25
	197/2	00	00	10
	226/10	00	00	11
	226/9	00	03	15
	1006/3जी	00	11	27
3) सिनकेड़िस	61/2	00	02	47
	61/1	00	72	13
	53	(जी एल)	00	97

1	2	3	4	5
3) पिनकटिमि निःनग	48/1ए	00	21	28
	54	(जी एल)	00	06
	46/5	(जी एल)	00	00
	29	(जी एल)	00	14
	1/1	(जी एल)	00	40
	47/1वी		00	05
	35		00	51
	52/6ए		00	00
	20/1		00	11
	60/3		00	11
	21/2		00	06
	20/4		00	09
	22/4		00	40
	55/2ए		00	02
	48/1वी		00	01
	52/2		00	01
	52/1		00	14
	52/3		00	02
	21/3		00	11
	28/3		00	00
	36	(सी एल)	00	07
	28/4		00	06
	28/5		00	17
	21/1		00	06
	31/1		00	39
	20/6		00	02
	55/1वी		00	01
	20/2		00	12
	47/2वी		00	00
4) वंग्गु	161	(सी एल)	00	9
	103/2		00	03
	192	(सी एल)	00	11
	104/1		00	19
	91/5वी	(सी एल)	00	07
	160	(सी एल)	00	05
	91/5सी		00	03
	88	(सी एल)	00	07
	186		00	11
	91/5ए		00	11
	181/2		00	13
	159/2		00	31
	174/5		00	01
	174/6		00	08
	175/2		00	09
	176/2वी		00	17
				16

1	2	3	4	5
4) वंगू निरांतर	176/2ए	00	14	82
	95	00	17	57
	182	00	17	68
	203/1	00	02	26
	189	00	20	34
	159/1	00	10	57
	39/6	00	03	93
	39/5	00	11	52
	39/4	00	11	62
	183	00	27	54
	170/2	00	06	15
	191/3	00	11	78
	92/2	00	19	36
	92/4	(ती एल)	02	34
	93	00	08	85
	87/2ए	00	00	18
	94/1	00	22	24
	170/3	00	23	70
	87/1	00	38	42
	190/2	00	27	98
	181/3	00	06	00
	191/2	00	07	85
	203/2	00	15	71
	203/3	00	00	38
	171/2	00	45	38
	39/3	00	11	56
	92/3	00	06	92
	190/3	00	22	00

[फा. सं. एल-14014/15/2003-जी.पी.]

एस. बी. मण्डल, अवार सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st March, 2005

S. O. 1116.— Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural gas number S.O. 1650 dated the 9th June, 2003, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transportation of natural gas from the exploration blocks in the Northern/Southern Offshore of Goa and Structures in Andhra Pradesh of M/s Reliance Industries Limited, the promoter company of M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited to various consumers of Districts West Godavari and Krishna in the State of Andhra Pradesh by Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited;

And whereas the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 30th June, 2003;

And whereas the objections received from the public to the laying of the pipeline have been considered and disallowed by the Competent Authority;

And whereas the Competent Authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the Pipeline, has decided to acquire the right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired, for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest, on this date of publication of the declaration, in Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited, free from all encumbrances.

Schedule

Mandal : Agiripalli	District : Krishna	State : Andhra Pradesh		
		Hectare	Are	C-Are
1	2	3	4	5
1) Boddanapalli	169/2B	00	12	36
	183/5	00	10	48
	279	00	38	27
	265	00	26	67
	270/3	00	25	68
	266/3	00	00	10
	266/1	00	53	32
	286/3	00	06	68
	165/1B	00	00	46
	289	00	33	78
	179/1A1	00	42	11
	179/1A2	00	00	10
	181/2A	00	00	10
	270/2	00	07	44
	181/7	00	18	23
	92/1	00	23	34
	491/1	(CL)	00	89
	164/1B	00	01	40
	164/1C	00	30	31
	Between Sy. No. 287 & 289	(CL)	08	10
	490	(CL)	09	38
	95	(CL)	09	29
	184	(CL)	08	16
	498/2	(CL)	01	92
	193/1B	(CL)	32	34
	94	(CL)	01	43
	285	00	74	28

1	2	3	4	5
1) Boddanapalli(Contd...)	287	(CL) 00	08	30
	183/4	00	00	28
	195/1B	(CL) 00	14	63
	287	(CL) 00	04	26
	169/3	(CL) 00	13	24
	165/2	(CL) 00	08	35
	81/1E	00	19	62
	270/1	00	16	07
	164/2	(CL) 00	06	95
	181/8	00	11	77
	181/3B1	00	03	04
	181/3B3	00	02	51
	195/1C	00	08	21
	196/3A	00	00	10
	195/2B	00	21	56
	195/4A	00	05	68
	195/1A	00	02	21
	93/1	00	33	22
	96/2	00	31	02
	196/2	00	05	26
	93/2	00	50	40
	64	00	41	74
	63	00	10	31
	65/2	00	19	88
	491/2	00	14	07
	96/3	00	10	71
	182/1	00	25	65
	78	00	00	20
	193/3	00	02	59
	193/2	00	28	33
	194/4C	00	12	06
	194/5B	00	15	89
	196/1	00	06	24
	182/2	00	14	01
	181/6B	00	03	98
	180/3	00	00	68
	180/4	00	14	42
	180/6	00	00	09
	180/7	00	12	49
	180/8	00	21	14
	489	02	29	26
	79/2A	00	16	71
	79/2B	00	20	12
	92/2	00	00	27
	81/1A	00	04	06
	81/1B	00	20	51
	81/1C	00	25	11
	81/1D	00	20	78
	93/3	00	38	87

1	2	3	4	5
1) <i>Boddanapalli</i> (contd.)				
170	00	32	44	
288/1	(CL) 00	04	12	
62	(CL) 00	10	24	
2) <i>Edara</i>				
343	00	02	49	
962	00	78	40	
965	00	02	46	
952/2	00	36	30	
957/2	00	61	61	
345	(CL) 00	06	07	
352	00	00	54	
351/18	00	07	17	
351/16	00	03	38	
351/19	00	07	28	
351/20	00	02	28	
965/1	00	05	09	
351/12	00	00	10	
957/1	00	01	50	
344	(CL) 00	22	95	
369/15	00	02	05	
954	(CL) 00	14	80	
953	(CL) 00	04	28	
963	(CL) 00	15	21	
964	(CL) 00	05	95	
349	00	43	86	
351/15	00	10	86	
350/8	00	00	10	
931	00	07	55	
342	(CL) 00	00	40	
932/1	(CL) 00	22	02	
947/3B	(CL) 00	21	67	
958/1B	(CL) 00	04	80	
369/14	00	00	38	
930	00	19	62	
926	00	22	79	
933	00	36	03	
947/3A	00	10	89	
958/1A	00	22	21	
369/19	00	01	77	
348/1	00	66	32	
351/17	00	11	50	
366/14	00	05	33	
369/18	00	00	10	
977	(GL) 05	35	92	
3) <i>Malliboyinapalli</i> (INAM)	2	00	22	42
4) <i>Vadlamamu</i>	71/1B	00	05	61
	71/1A	00	15	20
	71/3	00	02	07

1	2	3	4	5
5) Vattigudipadu	47/9	00	00	27
	161/1	00	01	30
	154/4	00	23	66
	154/5	00	15	36
	324/2	00	00	10
	47/8D	00	07	99
	60/2	00	16	80
	24/1A	00	06	79
	46/2	00	04	06
	154/3	00	10	72
	47/8C	00	22	77
	47/8B	00	12	50
	46/1	00	01	81
	46/4	00	13	75
	324/6	00	07	91
	60/3	00	10	63
	129	00	45	05
	38/5F	00	10	82
	324/5	00	08	85
	325/2	00	01	14
	324/7	00	08	36
	324/8	00	00	27
	325/4	00	14	39
	61/3	00	15	07
	321/4	00	01	15
	47/3	00	00	16
	58	00	04	74
	61/4	00	07	53
	154/2B	00	01	87
	61/2	00	10	83
	61/1	00	07	48
	61/7	00	00	97
	38/6	00	18	79
	322/2	00	12	48
	40/2A	00	00	10
	161/2	00	04	40
	154/2A	00	00	18
	40/1	00	08	57
	36	(CL)	05	03
	145/1	00	00	84
	38/10	00	09	16
	145/2C	00	10	72
	144/1A	00	04	50
	325/3	00	38	13
	146/4C	00	04	33
	145/2B	00	12	31
	39	(CL)	05	16
	145/2	00	22	97

1	2	3	4	5
5) Vattigudipadu (Contd....)	321/6	(GL)	00	14
	38/8	(GL)	00	03
	25	(GL)	00	11
	21	(GL)	00	39
	147	(GL)	00	20
	151	(GL)	00	06
	150/1D		00	04
	322/3		00	01
	46/3		00	10
	145/2A		00	08
	324/3		00	03
	324/4		00	10
	146/3		00	04
	61/5		00	03
	322/1		00	18
	154/6		00	19
	150/1B		00	08
	150/1C		00	15
	24/1B		00	31
	146/1		00	01
	19/15		00	15
				27

Mandal :Bapulapadu	District : Krishna	State : Andhra Pradesh		
1) Billanapalli	1A2/1	00	48	72
	9/1	00	00	37
	4	00	19	36
	3	00	16	64
	8	00	85	47
	10/1	00	00	70
	9/2B	00	33	81
	5	00	24	19
	10/2A	00	02	32
	9/2A	00	34	63
2) Medicherla	29/1C	00	22	52
	9/2	00	33	56
	10/1	00	23	11
	146/1	00	30	19
	22/2	00	46	04
	1	(FL)	05	26
	106	(GL)	00	03
	341/4	(FL)	00	28
	107		00	55
	143		00	96
	27/2		00	39
	9/1		00	25
	29/1D		00	05
	358		00	17
	29/1B		00	19
				78

1	2	3	4	5
2) Medicherla (Contd...)				
29/1A		00	01	41
29/2		00	23	21
28	(CL)	00	00	31
131/5	(GL)	00	02	94
128/5		00	26	71
131/2		00	03	20
131/4	(GL)	00	03	20
144		00	38	62
27/1		00	08	37
11/1B		00	18	40
12	(CL)	00	00	23
23	(CL)	00	00	54
8		00	00	10
115		00	24	49
114		00	51	42
131/3		00	27	64
132/1		00	53	61
341/2		00	08	61
16	(CL)	00	08	28
132/3		00	54	76
11/2		00	26	97
11/1A		00	00	53
21/1		00	01	17
22/1		00	15	17
10/2		00	01	17

Mandal : Eluru	District : West Godavari	State : Andhra Pradesh		
1) Chodimella				
39	(CL)	00	14	90
42/3		00	05	84
38/1		00	03	77
105/1		00	28	81
127/1		00	09	04
127/2		00	08	74
127/3		00	17	44
127/4		00	17	44
127/5A		00	10	48
127/5B		00	06	12
50/3		00	04	55
37/3		00	03	04
38/2		00	01	84
51/1		00	14	77
37/4		00	43	66
128	(CL)	00	06	84
51/2		00	42	39
49/1		00	23	36
109	(CL)	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
1) Chodimella (Contd...)	105/3	00	37	41
	46	00	02	98
	48	00	17	81
	115	00	10	89
	41/8	00	05	93
	106/3	00	19	80
	42/4	00	04	12
	42/5	00	04	55
	42/10	00	06	99
	40/8	00	00	10
	36/2	00	21	76
	105/2	(CL)	09	14
	45	(CL)	16	93
	107	(CL)	11	34
	43/4	00	20	35
	47	(GL)	37	25
	106/4	00	00	10
	108	(CL)	15	30
	114/2	00	00	47
	114/1	00	05	76
	106/2	00	00	22
	84	00	00	90
	53/1	00	00	10
	41/7	00	03	05

Mandal : Nuzvid	District : Krishna	State : Andhra Pradesh		
1) Morsapudi	185/5	00	04	39
	181/1	00	04	90
	241/1	00	22	90
	181/3	00	11	79
	181/4	00	00	10
	167/1B	00	32	85
	241/2	00	03	65
	206/4	00	30	14
	211/1	00	11	44
	181/6	00	48	70
	242/2A	00	23	51
	218	(CL)	08	81
	291	(CL)	07	00
	210/2	00	25	07
	181/7	00	01	49
	296/2	(CL)	14	47
	294	00	00	15
	300	(CL)	03	60
	182/2	00	74	03
	186	(CL)	06	44

1	2	3	4	5
1) Morsapudi (Contd...)				
169	(CL)	00	08	72
183		00	27	59
292	(CL)	00	01	36
210/3		00	28	70
206/5		00	01	04
290/1		00	16	24
290/2		00	19	10
210/4		00	01	92
209/4		00	10	66
209/3		00	18	63
209/2		00	24	57
295/3B		00	11	73
242/2B		00	19	19
299	(CL)	00	10	56
181/2		00	08	82
210/1		00	23	83
296/1B		00	06	61
2) Polasanapalli	32	(GL)	03	78
25/7		00	03	80
33/6		00	23	91
25/6		00	14	80
13/1A2		00	14	00
13/1A4		00	02	50
13/10B		00	03	00
13/11		00	17	50
13/12B		00	01	05
17/11		00	10	43
25/8		00	00	10
15/2		00	08	31
15/3		00	07	72
26/12		00	42	72
17/9		00	00	96
25/9		00	19	79
16/6		00	13	48
19/1		00	00	10
33/5		00	03	91
21/3		00	13	81
21/4A		00	11	78
25/10		00	05	30
16/8		00	09	98
19/2		00	15	87
17/10		00	15	99
21/6	(GL)	00	03	14
15/1		00	04	61
21/4B		00	15	62
20/5		00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
2) Polasanapalli (Contd...)	20/4	00	07	75
	21/5	00	22	24
	21/1	00	00	93
	21/2	00	09	35
	16/7	00	19	80
	20/2	00	03	44
	25/1	00	03	81
	16/5	00	01	42
3) Ravicherala	106	00	37	92
	211/3	00	07	67
	71/4	00	40	38
	151	00	25	57
	73	00	36	47
	57/3	00	00	63
	57/2	00	06	25
	107/2	00	02	02
	229/4	00	02	34
	104	00	60	65
	103	00	48	47
	88	00	00	24
	71/2	00	01	70
	87	00	04	20
	92	00	75	84
	142	00	00	75
	108/2	00	09	67
	231/1	00	04	12
	223	00	03	96
	224/2A	00	63	95
	229/5	00	02	56
	86	00	97	42
	228/6	00	50	06
	60/1	00	04	52
	70/3	00	08	34
	70/6	00	02	31
	70/5	00	20	11
	70/4	00	25	39
	59/1	00	11	57
	69/3	00	02	39
	253/1	00	11	79
	152/1	00	31	07
	211/6	00	01	97
	149/1	00	72	54
	150/1	00	28	18
	61	00	29	99
	108/3	00	40	48

1	2	3	4	5
3) Ravicherala (Contd...)	152/2	00	01	84
	62/6	00	17	13
	93	00	00	99
	58/2	00	02	87
	58/4	00	16	14
	58/5	00	11	67
	58/6	00	06	53
	57/4	00	00	98
	55/7	00	04	59
	55/6	00	02	12
	49/4	00	01	48
	49/7	00	02	50
	49/5	00	13	65
	62/7	00	22	29
	57/1	00	15	61
	268/1	(GL)	00	49
	54	(CL)	00	24
	90	(CL)	00	80
	150/2	(CL)	00	78
	229/7	00	13	08
	229/6	00	15	10
	63	(CL)	00	93
	253/4	(GL)	00	60
	253/3	00	19	87
	Between Sy. No. 61 & 63	(CL)	00	30
	136	(CL)	00	45
	82	(CL)	00	51
	224/3	(GL)	00	10
	56	(CL)	00	19
	72	(CL)	00	99
	132	(GL)	00	73
	253/2	00	11	34
	71/3	(CL)	00	16
	49/6	(CL)	00	48
	211/1	(CL)	00	38
	212/11	00	00	10
	212/12	00	01	50
	212/13	00	05	00
	212/16	00	00	50
	212/17	00	06	90
	268/2	00	35	00
	269	00	28	00
	251/2	00	15	93
	264/7	00	21	77
	264/8	00	10	74
	264/5	00	15	91

1	2	3	4	5
3) Ravicherala (Contd...)	264/3	00	13	53
	264/4	00	13	76
	83	(CL)	01	80
	211/2	00	00	10
	229/2	00	00	10
	210/2	00	06	26
	210/1	00	07	95
	210/7	00	04	41
	210/8	00	10	15
	216/2	00	12	87
	211/4	00	13	35
	246/3	00	27	86
	210/3	00	04	17
	91	(CL)	06	53
	247/2	00	17	39
	251/3	00	12	05
	251/1	00	22	76
	247/3	00	29	23
	210/9	00	00	87
	231/2	00	10	79
	210/4	00	00	10
	211/5	00	11	29
	235/1	00	22	51
	230/1	00	15	34
	247/1	00	12	17
	230/2	00	01	84
	216/1	00	78	57
	231/3	00	13	50
	232/6	00	01	84
	231/4	00	45	74
	231/5	00	20	40
	246/1	00	23	17
4) Vempadu	220	00	26	57
	111/2	00	32	38
	222/1	00	06	15
	178	01	19	09
	53/2	00	06	68
	52/3	00	00	10
	177	00	31	34
	179	00	46	14
	110	00	46	96
	24/4	00	07	97
	30/2	00	04	83
	221	00	39	71
	82/3	00	18	97

1	2	3	4	5
4) Vempadu (Contd...)	22/2	00	04	36
	29	00	29	47
	32	00	01	10
	20/2	00	01	95
	30/1	00	03	05
	84/3	00	23	35
	50/2	00	18	09
	82/2	00	08	85
	82/4	00	08	66
	84/4	00	14	71
	112	00	06	20
	264	00	54	10
	263	00	47	05
	108	00	07	74
	262	00	00	55
	30/3	00	36	08
	111/1	00	41	88
	50/1	00	25	50
	80	(CL)	04	31
	33/2	00	04	56
	22/1	00	13	66
	82/1	00	05	34
	61/1	00	30	99
	84/2	00	09	42
	23	(GL)	14	68
	180	00	50	86
	44	(CL)	04	08
	187	00	66	71
	Between Sy. No. 111 & 112	(CL)	05	36
	Between Sy. No. 162 & 163	(CL)	02	40
	186	(CL)	04	55
	163	(CL)	08	82
	52/1	00	22	01
	53/1	00	18	32
	52/2	00	20	86
	22/3	00	05	66
	33/1	00	24	90
	161	00	01	03
	162	01	37	56
	189	00	00	69
	190	00	64	77
	196	00	17	94
	84/6	00	00	35
	83	00	49	23
	24/2	00	28	14
	84/7	00	23	16

1	2	3	4	5
4) Vempadu (Contd...)	84/5	00	16	18
	20/3	00	64	40
	21/1	00	14	58
	21/2	00	00	84
	22/4	00	22	26
	188	00	49	40

Mandal : Pedavagi	District : West Godavari	State : Andhra Pradesh		
1) Jagannadhapuram	359/1	00	13	89
	36	00	00	10
	364	00	11	04
	356	00	37	66
	355	00	14	01
	359/2B	00	00	57
	359/2A	00	22	75
	366	(CL)	10	32
	358	(CL)	26	36
	365	(CL)	05	41
2) Koppaka	120/1	00	02	89
	154/4	00	20	56
	118	00	25	66
	160/8	00	00	18
	153	00	05	24
	159/2	00	00	10
	987	(CL)	09	53
	225/2	00	01	98
	225/1	00	25	90
	226/6	00	02	18
	226/8	00	21	96
	983	(CL)	05	29
	159/3	00	18	30
	157/1	00	11	23
	120/6	00	22	90
	989	(CL)	03	39
	1009/2B	00	48	78
	196/3	00	11	28
	120/5	00	14	86
	120/4	00	15	78
	120/3	00	12	55
	197/4	00	12	05
	158	00	04	24
	205/2	(CL)	02	82
	192/2	(CL)	00	10
	120/7	00	03	54
	116/2	00	01	34

1	2	3	4	5
2) Koppaka (Contd...)	203/5	00	01	56
	205/1	00	22	89
	197/3	00	04	12
	193	00	08	34
	218/7	00	04	85
	1010/1	00	32	43
	154/5	00	04	37
	785/1	00	25	90
	203/3	00	21	60
	788/1	00	03	11
	788/4	00	15	48
	788/3	00	26	42
	1008/2	00	00	10
	205/3	00	26	82
	1009/2A	00	07	93
	117	00	36	48
	191/6	00	24	90
	194/4	00	01	64
	977	00	44	56
	194/1	00	00	15
	998	00	41	58
	1010/3	00	00	10
	195/2	00	38	43
	1010/2	00	14	84
	191/5	00	00	10
	203/4	00	17	62
	191/7	00	10	76
	192/1	00	00	16
	189	00	04	71
	195/1	00	17	19
	202/1	00	08	70
	203/2	00	03	61
	120/2	00	08	59
	210/5	00	16	75
	156/2	00	14	48
	956/3	00	12	71
	1073/2	(FL)	02	02
	1050/4	(FL)	01	54
	1072	(FL)	00	10
	1071/1	(FL)	46	63
	157/2	00	09	00
	156/3	00	07	11
	218/4	00	00	73
	152	00	00	10
	154/2	00	14	41
	154/1	00	10	87

1	2	3	4	5
2) Koppaka (Contd...)	788/2	00	17	50
	156/1	00	10	29
	157/4	00	00	10
	956/5A	00	00	28
	1061/4	(FL)	33	19
	1009/1	(GL)	10	22
	1008/1	(GL)	05	69
	1063	(GL)	39	77
	215	(GL)	04	68
	228	(GL)	10	49
	1071/2	(FL)	05	63
	1066	(FL)	83	92
	956/4	00	24	81
	1061/3	(FL)	03	37
	1050/5	(FL)	17	30
	1050/2	(FL)	28	43
	1073/1	(FL)	51	38
	1049	(FL)	47	61
	1051/4	(FL)	16	85
	1062	(FL)	39	68
	197/6	00	10	10
	956/1	00	01	11
	197/1	00	21	22
	218/6	00	17	74
	218/5	00	14	65
	789/3	00	04	46
	1006/4	00	26	54
	197/5	00	08	48
	224/4	00	02	31
	956/2A	00	21	32
	956/2B	00	00	10
	197/7	00	11	87
	156/4	00	00	10
	224/1	00	10	79
	226/3	00	00	68
	789/1	00	24	39
	224/2	00	07	54
	226/7	00	17	25
	197/2	00	00	10
	226/10	00	00	11
	226/9	00	03	15
	1006/3B	00	11	27
3) Pinakadimi	61/2	00	02	47
	61/1	00	72	13
	53	(GL)	00	97

1	2	3	4	5
3) Pinakadimi(Contd...)	48/1A	00	21	28
	54	(GL)	06	20
	46/5	(GL)	00	32
	29	(GL)	14	84
	1/1	(GL)	40	54
	47/1B	00	05	13
	35	00	51	21
	52/6A	00	00	26
	20/1	00	11	64
	60/3	00	11	80
	21/2	00	06	37
	20/4	00	09	52
	22/4	00	40	12
	55/2A	00	02	45
	48/1B	00	01	11
	52/2	00	01	73
	52/1	00	14	50
	52/3	00	02	04
	21/3	00	11	47
	28/3	00	00	10
	36	(CL)	07	78
	28/4	00	06	07
	28/5	00	17	89
	21/1	00	06	11
	31/1	00	39	31
	20/6	00	02	58
	55/1B	00	01	59
	20/2	00	12	99
	47/2B	00	00	18
4) Vanguru	161	(CL)	9	46
	103/2	00	03	09
	192	(CL)	11	49
	104/1	00	19	28
	91/5B	(CL)	07	40
	160	(CL)	05	37
	91/5C	00	03	46
	88	(CL)	07	16
	186	00	11	26
	91/5A	00	11	65
	181/2	00	13	85
	159/2	00	31	51
	174/5	00	01	20
	174/6	00	08	50
	175/2	00	09	79
	176/2B	00	17	16

1	2	3	4	5
4) Vanguru (Contd...)	176/2A	00	14	82
	95	00	17	57
	182	00	17	68
	203/1	00	02	26
	189	00	20	34
	159/1	00	10	57
	39/6	00	03	93
	39/5	00	11	52
	39/4	00	11	62
	183	00	27	54
	170/2	00	06	15
	191/3	00	11	78
	92/2	00	19	36
	92/4	(CL)	02	34
	93	00	08	85
	87/2A	00	00	18
	94/1	00	22	24
	170/3	00	23	70
	87/1	00	38	42
	190/2	00	27	98
	181/3	00	06	00
	191/2	00	07	85
	203/2	00	15	71
	203/3	00	00	38
	171/2	00	45	38
	39/3	00	11	56
	92/3	00	06	92
	190/3	00	22	00

[F No. L-14014/15/2003-G.P]
S. B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 21 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1117.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962, (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संस्था का. आ. 3151 तारीख 07/12/2004 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा गुजरात राज्य में शांघोडीया प्लाट-अपोलो टायर पाइपलाइन परियोजना के माध्यम से पेट्रोलियम गैस के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्रित अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 09/01/2005 तक उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी;

और पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में जनता से प्राप्त आक्षेपों पर सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा विचार कर लिया गया है और उन्हे अननुज्ञात कर दिया गया है;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइनें बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित हैं, उस में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइनें बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निर्देश देती है कि पाइपलाइनें बिछाने के लिए भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख को, केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाए, पाइपलाइनें बिछाने का प्रस्ताव करने वाली गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड में निहित होगा और तदुपरि, भूमि में ऐसे उपयोग का अधिकार, इस प्रकार अधिरोपित निबंधनों और शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, सभी विलंगमों से मुक्त, गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	गाँव	सर्वे नं.	आर.ओ.यू. अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर में)
1	2	3	4	5
વડोदरा	वाघोड़ीया	लिमडा	951 950 949 योग	0-02-94 0-01-23 0-04-06 0-08-23

[फा. सं. एल-14014/33/2004-जी.पा.]

एस. बी. माणसन, अवर मन्त्री

New Delhi, the 21st March, 2005

S. O. 1117.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 3151 dated 07-12-04 issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of Users in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transport of Natural Gas through Waghdia Plant to Apollo Tyre pipeline project in the State of Gujarat by the GAIL (India) Limited;

And whereas copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 09/01/05;

And whereas the objections received from the public to the laying of the pipeline have been considered and disallowed by the Competent Authority;

And whereas the Competent Authority has, under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted its report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the Right of User in the lands specified in the Schedule;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the Right of User in the land specified in the Schedule is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And, further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the Right of User in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest, on this date of the publication of this declaration, in the GAIL (India) Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Distt.	Tehsil	Village	Survey No.	Area to be Acquired for R.O.U. (in Hectares)
1	2	3	4	5
Vadodara	Waghodia	Limda	951	0-02-94
			950	0-01-23
			949	0-04-06
			TOTAL	0-08-23

[F No. L-14014/33/2004-G.P]
S. B. MANDAL, Under Secy.

श्रम भवालय
नई दिल्ली, 25 फरवरी, 2005

का.आ. 1118.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इ.सी.एल. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबंद्ह नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकारी आसनसोल (संदर्भ संख्या 14/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-02-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/396/2002-आई आर(सीएम-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डैस्क अधिकारी

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 25th February, 2005

S.O. 1118.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 14/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Eastern Coalfields Limited, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 25-02-2005.

[No. L-22012/396/2002-IR(CM-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ASANSOL

Present:

Sri Md. Sarfaraz Khan, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. 14 of 2003

Parties :

The Agent, Sankarpur Colliery. Management

Bankola Area of E.C. Ltd.,

P.O. Utkula, Distt : Burdwan

Vrs.

Sh. Yogendra Prasad Pasi. Workman

General Mazdoor represented by

General Secretary, Kovala Mazdoor Congress.
Asansol.

REPRESENTATIVES:

For the Management : Sri P.K. Das, Advocate.

For the Workman (Union) : Shri S.K. Pandey,
General Secretary,
Kovala Mazdoor Congress.
Asansol.

Industry : Coal State : West Bengal

Dated the 7th December, 2004.

Award

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Government of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-22012/396/2002 IR (CM-II) dated 10-7-2003 has been pleased

to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Shankarpur Colliery under Bankola Area of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Ltd., in dismissing Sh. Yogendra Prasad Pasi, General Mazdoor from service is legal and justified? If not, to what relief he is entitled?”

2. On receipt of the aforesaid order of reference summons were issued to the respective parties through the registered post. Having received the summons both the parties appeared through their representatives and filed their respective written statements in support of their claims.

3. The case of the delinquent workman in brief compass as set forth in the written statement is that Sh. Yogendra Prasad Pasi is the permanent employee of the company working as General Manager at Shankarpur Colliery, Bankola Area of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

4. The main case of the workman concerned is that he was chargesheeted for alleged misconduct of unauthorised absence from 28-8-97 to 15-9-97 due to some unavoidable problem. It is claimed that the workman was not served with the chargesheet and notices of Enquiry Proceeding and the same was held ex-parte in spite of his best information and knowledge about the problem being faced by the workmen.

5. The further case of the workman is that the management arbitrarily dismissed the workman from the service without giving him any opportunity to defend himself during the enquiry proceeding and thus the principles of natural justice was denied to the workman concerned. The punishment of dismissal from service for a minor charge of unauthorised absence of about 18 days is also claimed to be extreme harsh one beyond the scope of the provisions of the Model Standing Order applicable to the establishment. So a relief has been sought to set aside the order of dismissal and the reinstate the workman in the service with the payment of full backwages together with all the consequential benefits.

6. On the other hand in nutshell the case of the management as per the written statement is that the instant reference is bad in the eye of law and the dispute is entirely misconceived and not maintainable in law.

7. The main defence of the management is that the delinquent workman remained absent from his duty from 28-8-97 to 15-9-97 unauthorisedly without any prior permission or any sanctioned leave and as such he was charged under clause 17(1)(n) of the Model Standing Order applicable to the establishment. The copy of the chargesheet was duly forwarded to the Ex-workman in his home address through the registered post with A/D and the same was not ultimately accepted by the workman. Consequently a domestic enquiry with the said charge was held and the notice of enquiry duly sent to his home address was also not intentionally accepted by him. When the concerned workman inspite of giving reasonable opportunity did not approach to defend his case, an ex-parte hearing of the enquiry proceeding was held and

having found the charge established submitted the enquiry report. The disciplinary authority after careful consideration of enquiry report and other connected relevant papers awarded the punishment of dismissal of the workman, keeping in view of the gravity of the misconduct which is claimed to be just and proper. It is denied that the chargesheeted workman did not attend his duty due to his wife's illness and to that effect the management was informed. As such the workman is not entitled to seek any relief and the action of the management be held to be justified.

8. From the perusal of the record it is obvious that on 10-11-04 a hearing on the preliminary point was made. The validity and fairness of the enquiry proceeding was not challenged by the union and accordingly the enquiry proceeding was held to be fair and valid and 7-12-04 was fixed for final hearing of the dispute on merit. The final hearing of the dispute was taken up on the date fixed and award was kept reserved for order.

9. On perusal of the pleadings of the parties and the materials available in the record it transpires that there are certain facts which are admitted one. So before entering into the discussion of the merit of the case it is necessary to mention the following admitted facts.

10. It is the admitted fact that Sh. Yogendra Prasad Pasi, General Mazdoor is the permanent employee of Shankarpur Colliery under Bankola Area of M/s. E.C. Ltd.

11. It is the next admitted fact that the delinquent workman was absent from his duty w.e.f. 28-8-97 to 15-9-97 i.e. for eighteen days without any prior permission and information to the management.

12. It is the further admitted fact that the delinquent workman was chargesheeted on 15-9-97 for his unauthorised absence from his duty w.e.f. 28-8-97 and admittedly he did not appear and participated in the enquiry proceeding resulting ex-parte hearing of the enquiry proceedings.

13. It is also admitted fact in the ex-parte hearing of the enquiry proceeding the workman was held guilty under the charge of unauthorised absence for the said referred period and subsequently he was dismissed by the disciplinary authority for the said misconduct.

14. It is the settled principle of law that the facts admitted need not be proved and in that point of view I do not want to discuss those facts in detail.

15. The record goes to show that the management has taken the plea in para 1 of its written statement that the instant reference is not legally maintainable as the same is misconceived one and bad in the eye of law. But the aforesaid issue was neither raised nor pressed by the management during the course of hearing of the dispute. The management has also not examined any witness or any chit of paper has been tendered in this respect. In the facts and circumstances of the case I do not find any defect in the maintainability of the reference and the facts of the reference comes under the scope of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. The Government of India through the Ministry of Labour has rightly referred the dispute to this Tribunal for its adjudication and accordingly this issue is decided

against the management.

16. It is pleased in para 3 of the written statement by the union that the workman was chargesheeted for alleged unauthorised absence from 28-8-97 to 15-9-97 due to some unavoidable problems. This ground of absence appears to be vague one. It is not clear as to what was the unavoidable circumstance due to which the workman was not in a position to attend his duty. It should have been explained in specific way. Besides this there is no chit of paper in this regard to show the compelling circumstance. Even enquiry proceeding goes to show that the K.M.C. Union and the father of the delinquent workman had simply given information on 25-11-97 that the workman is missing since 12-11-97. They did not inform the enquiry officer as to why the workman was absent from his duty since 28-8-97 to 15-9-97, much prior to his missing. The non-participation of the workman during the enquiry proceeding after 12-11-97 due to his missing is entirely a different issue. There is no explanation at all for this unauthorised absence for the said relevant period of 18 days from his duty as he was not missing during those period.

18. In view of the above facts circumstance and the discussion made I find that the workman concerned was on an unauthorised absence from his duty since 28-8-97 to 15-9-97 without any prior permission and information to the management. The enquiry officer has rightly held him guilty for an unauthorised absence under clause 17(1)(n) of the Model Standing Order applicable to the establishment and view of the previously said facts the workman concerned deserves some suitable punishment for the alleged misconduct proved against him as provided in the Model Standing Order.

19. Now the main point for consideration before the court is to see as to how far the punishment awarded by the management is just, proper and proportionate to the alleged nature of misconduct which has been challenged by the union to be harsh and disproportionate to the gravity of the misconduct proved.

20. Heard both sides on the aforesaid points. It was submitted by the union that the delinquent workman has got unblemish records during his service tenure and due to the fact that there has not been any complain of any misconduct either by way of unauthorised absence or of any other nature. There is no any change of habitual absence nor any chit of paper has been filed. There is no any whisper in this regard in the pleading of the management. So it can very well be concluded that it is the first offence of the workman.

21. It was further argued from the side of the workman that it is a simple case of an unauthorised absence for a few days i.e. 18 days which can not be said to be a gross misconduct. The attention of the court was drawn towards the provision of the Model Standing Order laid down under clause 27(1) (page-15) where various minor punishment have been prescribed to be awarded according to the gravity of the misconduct. It was also submitted that extreme punishment prescribed therein is dismissal as per the gravity of the misconduct and it was claimed that in any case the extreme penalty can't be awarded against the workman in such a minor case of alleged misconduct of an

unauthorised absence of a few days. I find much force in this argument of the union on the factual point. It has been several times observed by the different Hon'ble High Courts and even by the Apex Court itself that before imposing a punishment of dismissal it is necessary for the disciplinary authority to consider socio-economic background of the workman, his family background, length of service put in by the employee, his past record and other surrounding circumstances including the nature of misconduct. These are the relevant factors which must have to be kept in mind by the authority at the time of imposing punishment which is not done by the management in this case. Admittedly the workman is an illiterate man of backward caste who is a Mazdoor, financially weak and poor who has suffered a lot for a long time and he had never been gainfully employed any where during period after his dismissal. I fail to understand as to why only maximum punishment available under the said clause of the Model Standing Order should be awarded to the present facts and circumstances of the case. It is the considered view of the Apex Court that justice must be tempered with mercy and that the workman should be given an opportunity to reform himself and to be loyal and disciplined employee of the management.

22. However, I am of the view that the punishment of dismissal for an unauthorised absence of only 18 days without any malafide intention is not just and proper rather it is too harsh punishment which is actually disproportionate to the alleged misconduct proved. Such a simple case should have been dealt with leniently by the management. In this view of the matter I think it just and proper to modify and substitute the same exercising the power under section 11(A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 in order to meet the ends of justice and as such the imposed order of dismissal of the delinquent workman is hereby set aside and he is directed to be reinstated with the continuity of the service and in this light of the facts, circumstances and the alleged misconduct for which the punishment of dismissal was imposed on the workman concerned. I think it appropriate that he be imposed a punishment of strict warning not to repeat this misconduct in future. It is further directed that the workman will only be entitled to get 40% of the back wages which will serve the ends of justice. Accordingly it is:

ORDERED

that let an award be and the same is passed. Copies of the award be sent to the Ministry of Labour for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of without any cost.

Sd/-

MD. SARFARAZ KHAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 1 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1119.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ होटल मैनेजमेन्ट एण्ड केटरिंग टेक्नोलॉजी के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकारण/प्रम न्यायालय, चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 184/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 1-03-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकारण, कोलाम के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 1-03-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एस-42012/262/2000-आई आर (डी यू)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 1st March, 2005.

S.O. 1119.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Industrial Tribunal Kollam as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 1-03-2005.

[No. L-42012/262/2000-IR(DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

IN THE COURT OF THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, KOLLAM

(Dated, this the 10th day of November, 2004)

Present:

SR C.N. SASIDHARAN

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL

IN

Industrial Dispute No. 14/2001

Between

The Principal, Management
Instt. of Management and
Catering Technology, G.V. Raja Road,
Kovalam, Trivandrum-695527

And

Sri B. Manikandan, Workman
Kallumalakuzhy Veedu,
Kovalam, P.O. Trivandrum-695527

AWARD

The last paragraph 13 of this award is corrected as, "In view of the above discussions, an award is passed holding that the action of management in terminating the service of Sri. B. Manikandan, the workman in this case w.e.f. 5-7-2000 is unjustified and directing the management to reinstate him in service with all attendant benefits" as per order dated 15-2-2005 in I.A. No. 1/2005.

C.N. SASIDHARAN, Industrial Tribunal

नई दिल्ली, 1 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1120.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एम.ई.एस. भट्टिंडा के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकारण/प्रम न्यायालय, चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 184/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 1-03-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एस-14012/17/96-आई आर (डी यू)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 1st March, 2005.

S.O. 1120.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 184/97) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Chandigarh now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of MES, Bhatinda and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 1-03-2005.

[No. L-14012/17/96-IR(DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-I, CHANDIGARH

Presiding Officer :

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR

Case No. ID 184/97

Itwar Chand son of Shri Bir Chand, Applicant
House No. 18257, Chandershawar Basti,
Ward No. 4, Bhatinda

Versus

Garrison Engineer, Respondent
MES, Military Station, Bhatinda
(Punjab)

Appearances :

For the workman : Shri D.R. Sharma

For the management : Shri K.K. Thakur

AWARD

Passed on Central Govt. vide Notification No. L-14012/17/96-IR(DU) dated 14th of October, 1997 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the management of MES Bhatinda in terminating the services of Shri Itwar Chand son of Todal Mal w.e.f. 29-1-1987 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled and from what date?”

2. The workman in his claim statement claimed that he joined as Beldar/labourer on daily wage basis in the MES, Military/Station Bhatinda on 1-1-1985 and was drawing Rs. 400/- per month. He was not allowed to perform his duties w.e.f. 29-1-1987 and his services were terminated without giving any notice or compensation in lieu of notice w.e.f. 29-1-1987.

3. That the management terminated the services of about 70 daily wage employees including the workman w.e.f. 29-1-1987. That the workman filed O.A. No. 1209/PB/90 and other employees also filed separate OAs before the Central Administrative Tribunal. However all the above 70 OAs were dismissed in limine on the ground that the workman and other employees have not exhausted the remedy available under the I.D. Act, 1947 and they were given liberty to seek the remedy under the I.D. Act, 1947. Against this order of C.A.T. dated 19-8-92 of Chandigarh Bench, the workman alongwith other filed SLP before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, however workman withdrew his claim from the SLP on the ground that he wants to raise

Industrial dispute and he has also annexed the copy of order dated 24-10-94 as C.I.

4. In the case of other workers the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide judgement dated 2-9-96 set aside the order of the C.A.T. and directed the management to consider their cases in accordance with the law laid down in the case of State of Haryana Vs. Piara Singh. Copy of the judgement is annexed with the claim as C.II. That the management in pursuance of the above judgement, reinstated all other similarly situated daily rated employees except the workman whose services were terminated along with the other workers. It is pleaded by the workman that claim of 70 daily rated employees including the workman was rejected by a common order dated 19-8-92 of the Tribunal which was set aside by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and Hon'ble Supreme Court further directed to consider the claim in accordance with the law and in the compliance of the above directions, the management was duty bound to reinstate the workman also in the service along with other similarly situated daily wage employees like workman whose services were terminated along with workman. Applicant had worked w.e.f. 1-1-1985 to 28-1-1987 as beldar on daily wage basis and his services were terminated on 29-1-1987 without giving him any notice or notice pay or any compensation in violation of the provisions of the I.D. Act, 1947. The workman strongly asserted in his claim statement that he has completed more than 240 days in the year 1985-86 by working w.e.f. 1-1-1985 to 28-1-1987. That the action of the management is discriminatory and amount to unfair labour practice as the management has reinstated all daily wage employees but the workman was not reinstated in service, so the action of the management in not only reinstating him and not giving the similar benefits to the present workman is discrimination. The juniors to the workman are still in service and even new persons have been engaged.

5. In the written statement the management mainly contested that the workman was engaged on daily wage basis on muster roll for seasonal work for 77 days only in Bhatinda. No assurance was given to him by the management that he will be taken back in service. The certificate attached by the workman issued by the management as a general experience certificate to secure job elsewhere. No specific proof was attached by the workman for his exact duration of employment. No record exist on date of verification of his service as muster rolls for the period 1985 to 1987 have been destroyed. The workman does not deserve for employment after a gap of more than 13 years of claim period. As regards the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the workman is not entitled to the benefit of the judgement as he choose to raise the Industrial Dispute. No notice was required to be given and there is no violation of Section 25F of the I.D. Act, therefore, he is not entitled to any relief.

6. Workman filed rejoinder reaffirming the averments made in the claim statement.

7. Workman in evidence file his own affidavit and document Ex. W2 a certificate issued by the management showing that he worked w.e.f. 1-1-1985 to 28-1-1987. The workman has also filed detail of his working from 1985 to 1987 showing that he worked for 445 days as Ex. W3. He

has also Ex. W4 a copy of the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

8. In rebuttal the management filed the affidavits of Maj. A. K. Shiv Kumar and also the Maj. S. Y. Negi, but none of the witness of the management appeared in the Court.

9. Arguments heard. Learned counsel for the workman has submitted that the management has admitted that workman has worked with them w.e.f. 1-1-1985 to 28-1-1987 but denied that he had completed 240 days and the workman had worked only for 77 days. The learned counsel submitted that as per Ex. W2, the certificate the workman worked from 1-1-1985 to 28-1-1987 and as per detail of working days Ex. W3, the workman worked for 455 days and preceding the date of termination i.e. 28-1-1987, the workman has completed 240 days of service. He submitted that the dispute was pending since 1990 when present workman and other 69 persons approached the C.A.T. and till the decision of the case in the year 1996 by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and that in the year 1997 a reference was sent to the Industrial Tribunal, Chandigarh for decision and it was the duty of the management to procure and keep in safe custody of the entire record of the workman to prove its case when the reference was made and sent to the Labour Court on 14-10-1997. The submission of the management in the written statement that the muster roll for the period 1985 to 1987 have been destroyed by the management and the workman does not deserve any relief. When the case was pending in the Court since 1990 till today it was the duty of the management to preserve the record and not to destroy the same and inference can be drawn that workman proved his case by producing these documents and the management does not want to assist the court and they does not want to produce these documents and taken a false plea that the documents were destroyed. It can only be presumed that the management did not want to produce the documents. He also submitted that the workman and other 69 workers who were terminated on the same date on 29-1-1987 filed OAs in the CAT and all these OAs were dismissed in limine on the sole ground that workman and other 69 workers have not exhausted the remedy available under the I.D. Act and the workman and other workers were given the liberty to seek the remedy under the I.D. Act, 1947.

10. That against this order dated 19-8-92 of the CAT, Chandigarh Bench, workman and other employees filed SLP and during the proceeding of the SLP, on 24-10-94, the present workman withdrew from the SLP and filed his case under the provisions of the I.D. Act in the Industrial Tribunal. To his bad luck, after his withdrawing from the SLP, the Hon'ble Supreme Court was pleased to accept the case of the employees and vide judgement dated 2-9-96 set aside of the order of the Administrative Tribunal, Chandigarh Bench, and directed the management to consider the case in accordance with the law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of State of Haryana Vs. Piara Singh and he has also referred the copy of the judgment also.

11. He submitted that in view of the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court the management has reinstated 69

employees and when the present workman requested, they did not reinstate him and contesting the reference in the Labour Court. The management should have respected the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court which always laid down the law that in similar cases the management should give relief to other and take action in similar way in accordance with the judgment. The management discriminated in his case on the ground that he filed his case in the Labour Court and why he withdrew from the SLP. The management did not suffer from the withdrawal of his name from the SLP and the workman is suffering since 1996 till today and he has not given any relief by the management. He submitted that the workman has completed more than 240 days as required under the law and as per the certificate of the management Ex. W2 he worked continuously from 1-1-1985 to 28-1-1987 and Ex. W5 shows that he worked for 240 days continuously immediately to the date of termination i.e. 28-1-1987. He worked for more than 240 days. It is the duty of the employer when the workman alleges that he worked for more than 240 days to prove by documents that he did not work for 240 days. He submitted that workman has proved his case and relief may be accorded accordingly and given all benefits as given in compliance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court by the management to similarly placed 69 persons whose facts and law are the same as that of the present workman. Accordingly this case may be decided in favour of the workman.

12. In reply to the above submission of the counsel for the workman, Shri K. K. Thakur learned counsel for the management submitted that the workman did not prove by any document that he worked for more than 70 or 77 days. He submitted that certificate Ex. W2 was issued so that the workman can get service somewhere and he worked only for 77 days. The facts are not disputed but he is not entitled to get relief on the basis of the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court which was in favour of 69 employees though the workman was also there in the SLP but he withdrew his name before the decision. In the CAT, their case was rejected and Hon'ble Supreme Court has not issued any direction in his favour and it cannot be said discrimination to him. There was 69 employees and the management considered their cases and reinstated them.

13. In view of the above submission and my perusal of oral and documentary evidence, I found that the present case arose when the present workman withdrew from SLP being one of the member of the employees who were 70 in number. He preferred to file his case in the Labour Court under the I.D. Act, 1947 and that dispute management contested strongly. But to his bad luck, SLP pending in the Supreme Court which include his name also, remaining all 69 employees were reinstated subject to the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and this fact is not disputed by the management. The reference is whether the action of the management of MES Bhatinda in terminating the services of Shri Itwar Chand son of Todar Mal w.e.f. 29-1-1987 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled and from what date?

14. In the present case after hearing detailed arguments of both parties and examining the evidence on

record and documents, I found that arguments of the management are two fold. Firstly learned counsel for the management submitted that it is the choice of the workman and as per his choice he withdrew his name from the SLP and to his bad luck, SLP was allowed in favour of other 69 employees. Had he not withdrawn, he would have given the benefits by the management. Since he does not remain party to the SLP, so the judgment of the Apex Court is not applicable to him and the management can refuse relief to him. Further secondly he did not work for more than 240 days in a calendar year and that the management cannot produce the record as it was destroyed as it was 10 years old. He submitted that Ex. W5 details are false and fabricated by the workman. As regards Ex. W2 the certificate issued by the management, it does not prove that the workman have worked for more than 77 days. It is just a mercy done on the workman that he worked from 1-1-1985 to 28-1-1987 and that the workman has miserably failed to prove that he worked for more than 240 days or that he is entitled on the basis of the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. He submitted that in view of the above submissions, reference may be accordingly answered against the workman.

15. I have found that the management admitted issuance of Ex. W2, the certificate which shows that the workman worked w.e.f. 1-1-1985 to 28-1-1987 but according to the management it was an act of mercy. But I found that the management has not denied the authenticity of this document or does not say that it is incorrect. When it is not alleged that this document Ex. W2 is incorrect or false, the other documents Ex. W7 details given by the workman on the basis of the certificate cannot be said to be untrue because it relates to the period June 1985 to Jan. 1987. Workman has argued that he has proved in view of the Ex. W2 and Ex. W7 that he work for more than 240 days with the management. On the other hand it was the duty of the management to disprove that he did not work for 445 days as per Ex. W7. This easily, the management could do by producing their own record. I agree with the contention of the learned counsel for the workman that the management did not produce the muster roll for the concerned period deliberately and concealed that record and adverse inference can be drawn as no witness appear on behalf of the management and in view of the oral evidence of the workman and documents Ex. W2 and W7, whereas the Ex. W2 is document of the management itself and also rely on the judgment reported in RSJ 2001 (1) page 648 in Gurdaspur Coop. Sugar Mills Vs. Dalbir Singh and another which is fully applicable and wherein it is held that burden of proof is on employer if he disputes completion of 240 days and since no record was produced by the employer though it is maintained by him. the employer is guilty of withholding best evidence and burden of proof is not discharged and objection of the employer will not sustain.

16. In the present case, the plea taken that old record was destroyed is unsustainable when since 1990 till today, the litigation is going on between the parties and there is no occasion to destroy the record of the case. I am, therefore, of the considered view and on relying the judgment referred above, as the management failed to

discharge their burden and concealed the best evidence and workman even proved and produced the admitted documents which prove that he worked from 1-1-1985 to 28-1-1987, I hold that he worked for more than 240 days in a calendar year preceding the date of termination. Further regarding the contention of the workman that he was discriminated, I am of the considered view that when the highest court i.e. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has passed an order and directed to consider the case of 69 employees out of which, present workman was also a petitioner once. Due to his bad luck, he withdrew, management reinstated other 69 employees following the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. These directions and law and guidelines are also to be applicable to every individual. It is not disputed by the management that the case of the workman is not similar. Therefore, I am of the considered view that when 69 workmen were reinstated by the management on the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and once upon a time, the present workman was also a petitioner before the Hon'ble Supreme Court being the same case and due to his bad luck, he withdrew for ill advice. When the facts and circumstances and law is the same, he should also be given the benefits as has been given to other 69 employees. Further, under the I.D. Act, 1947, workman is the weakest person. He always cannot go to the courts for grant of relief. Further if relief is made out, it should not be refused on frivolous ground that his case is pending in the Labour Court. If the case is under the same yardsticks, he should also be given the relief, if other workers have been given instead of compelling the poor workman to go to the Courts.

17. I am therefore, of the considered view that when workman has proved his case that he was discriminated and should have been reinstated and given other benefits as were given to other 69 workers as his case was similar, I am of the considered view that workman on merits also has proved its case that he also completed 240 days and was not reinstated and given the benefits as given to his other 69 workers. I, therefore, hold that the workman has proved his case in his favour and proved the reference that the action of the management of MES Bhatinda in terminating his service w.e.f. 29-1-1987 is not legal and justified. As regard, to which relief he is entitled and from which date, I am of the considered view that he should not be a victim of his bad luck. Therefore, I order that the workman is entitled to the relief of reinstatement in service immediately with all other reliefs as has been given to other 69 workmen similarly placed on the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The reference is answered in favour of the workman. Central Govt. be informed. File be consigned to record.

Chandigarh.
31-01-2005

RAJESH KUMAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 2 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1121.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/प्रम

न्यायालय, धनबाद-I के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 131/95) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 1-03-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/503/94-आई आर (सी-I)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd March, 2005.

S.O. 1121.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 131/95) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad-I now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of CCL and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 1-03-2005.

[No. L-20012/503/94-IR (C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, NO. 1, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference U/s 10(1)(d)(2A) of I.D. Act.

Reference No. 131 of 1995

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of Khas Mahal Project of C.C. Ltd.

AND

Their Workmen

PRESENT:

Shri S. Prasad, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

For the Employers : Shri D. K. Verma, Advocate.

For the Workman : Shri B. N. Singh, Advocate.

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal.

Dated, the 18th February, 2005

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/503/94-IR (Coal-1) dated, the 4th/5th December, 1995 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

“Whether the action of the management of Khas Mahal Project of C.C. Ltd. P.O. Sunday Bazar, Distt. Bokaro in superannuating Shri Mahadeo Mistry from the service of the Company w.e.f. 30-10-94 and not allowing age assessment by the Medical Board is justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?”

2. After receipt of the reference the same has been registered and both parties were directed to file their written statements which they have filed.

3. From the written statement of the sponsoring union it appears that the case of the sponsoring union is that the concerned workman, Mahadeo Mistry, was originally

appointed as permanent general Mazdoor Category-1 on 1-1-1960 at Bachra Colliery and at that time his age was recorded as 18 years. The concerned workman was transferred from Bachra Colliery to Kargali colliery on 1-10-1966 and again from Kargali Colliery to Khas Mahal Project in the year 1976. The concerned workman is an illiterate workman and taking advantage of his illiteracy the management did not serve him services except as required by JBCCI agreement and all on a sudden he was served with a notice of superannuation informing him that the concerned workman, Mahadeo Mistry, will superannuate w.e.f. 30-10-1994. The concerned workman immediately protested against the illegal and arbitrary superannuation and represented before the management for correction of his date of birth or to refer him to Medical Board for determination of his age, but the management did not take any cognizance of the representation and ultimately superannuated him w.e.f. 30-10-1994. Therefore, the present dispute has been referred for adjudication to this Tribunal.

4. The case of the management, on the other hand, in its written statement-cum-rejoinder is that the concerned workman had declared his date of birth as 30-10-1934 at the time of his employment and the same has been recorded in his service book, Form 'B' Register and CMPF record. However, as per decision of JBCCI a service excerpt was served upon the concerned workman also in the year 1987 inviting objection, if any, regarding the entries in his service record. The concerned workman, Mahadeo Mistry, received such service excerpt and after filling up the requisite columns returned back the same to the management without raising any objection regarding wrong entry of his date of birth in the service record. Further, the concerned workman has filed an Option Form for LTC in which he has declared his date of birth as 30-10-1934. Therefore, the concerned workman on attaining the age of 60 years has been rightly superannuated w.e.f. 30-10-1994. Further since there is no ambiguity and discrepancy in the date of birth anywhere either in the service record, Form 'B' Register and CMPF nor there is any objection by the concerned workman in the service excerpt served to him in the year 1987 there was no necessity to refer him to the Apex Medical Board for determination of his age. The workman whose age has either not been recorded or if there is some discrepancy in recording of age in different service records then only such workman has to be referred to Apex Medical Board. Therefore, the action of the management is justified.

5. As per the reference two points are to be decided by this Tribunal—(i) Whether the superannuation of the concerned workman, Mahadeo Mistry, w.e.f. 30-10-1994 is justified and (ii) Whether the action of the management not allowing age assessment by the Medical Board is justified.

6. It is needless to say that if it is held that the superannuation of the concerned workman, Mahadeo Mistry, w.e.f. 30-10-1994 is justified then the action of the management in not referring the concerned workman to Apex Medical Board must be held to be justified. Therefore, let us first see whether the superannuation of the concerned workman w.e.f. 30-10-1994 is justified.

7. The management has filed Form 'B' Register maintained under Sec. 48 of the Mines Act. The original register was produced before this Tribunal and it was marked exhibit and then it was substituted by xerox copy. In this register there is mentioned of the concerned workman in serial No. 470 in which the date of birth of the concerned workman has been clearly mentioned as 30-10-1934 alongwith photograph of the concerned workman and his LTI. This register has been maintained in Khas Mahal Project from where the concerned workman has superannuated. The submission of the sponsoring union is that the management has not filed the Form 'B' Register of Bachra Colliery initially where the concerned workman was appointed nor the management has filed Form 'B' Register of Kargali Colliery where he was subsequently transferred and that the name of the concerned workman finds place in Sl. No. 470 in Ext. M-1, the Form 'B' Register, but the entries in Sl. No. 469 shows that Mahabir Rajwar who was appointed subsequently his name finds place above the concerned workman. This shows that this register was not maintained in due course of time. It is admitted that the concerned workman has joined Khas Mahal Project on transfer from Kargali Colliery of CCL. Therefore, it is but natural his name finds place below Mahabir Rajwar who has joined prior to the concerned workman in Khas Mahal Project.

8. It is true that the management has not filed the Form 'B' Register of either Bachra Colliery or Kargali Colliery, but they have filed original service register of the concerned workman maintained by National Coal Development Corporation Ltd., Bachra Colliery and opened at the time of appointment of concerned workman and in this service register there is a clear cut mention of the date of birth of the concerned workman as 30-10-1934. There is no interpolation or over-writing anywhere or any mark of tempering in the date of birth of the concerned workman in this register. This service register was not maintained in the last place of his working but it was opened on the very first place where he was appointed by N.C.D.C. Ltd. Therefore it is clear that Form 'B' Register, Ext. M-1, has been correctly maintained and the date of birth of the concerned workman has been entered into it as per the entries made by N.C.D.C. Ltd. at the time of joining the employment by the concerned workman. This service register has been marked Ext. M-4.

9. The management has also filed service excerpt of the concerned workman which was served upon him in the year 1987 and the same has been marked Ext. M-2 from which it clearly appears that the management has mentioned his date of birth as 30-10-1934 and date of appointment as 1-1-1960. The concerned workman, Mahadeo Mistry after putting his LTI had returned the same without making any objection. Therefore, it is apparent that the concerned workman was given opportunity to make objection if there is any incorrect entry in the service excerpt, but the concerned workman returned back the same after putting his LTI without any objection. Therefore, he

has admitted that his date of birth has been correctly recorded in the service excerpt.

10. The management has also filed option for availing LTC in lieu of RRF and in that he has mentioned his date of birth as 30-10-1934. Therefore, it is apparent that in the document exercising option for availing LTC filed by the concerned workman itself goes to show that he has mentioned his date of birth as 30-10-1934 and therefore now he cannot dispute that his date of birth has been incorrectly recorded by the management, that also at the fag-end of his retirement. Ext. M-5 is the service excerpt issued to the concerned workman in the year 1987 which has been returned by him after cutting incorrect names of his daughters and sons and also cutting the title of his father, but he has not raised any objection regarding his date of birth entered into the said service excerpt. The signature of the concerned workman in Option Form of LTC is Ext. M-6. The management has led oral evidence to show that the concerned workman has been superannuated on attaining the age of 60 years.

On behalf of the concerned workman WW-1, H.M. Roy has been examined who has said that in the colliery health record of the employees is maintained in Form 'K' and on every five years workers are required for pre-medical examination and for that a Form 'O' is prescribed therefore format of employees health record and there is a format showing the record of sick leave or other leave taken by the concerned workman, but the management has not filed those records deliberately and have destroyed the same. He has filed specimen copies of those formatted which have been marked Ext. W-1 to Ext. W-4. The sponsoring union or the concerned workman has not filed any documentary proof regarding proof of his age or date of birth. They have not filed any paper to show that the concerned workman has declared his age to be 18 years on the date of appointment. There is absolutely no evidence to show that the date of birth of the concerned workman was incorrectly recorded. Where there is evidence that the concerned workman has accepted the correct recording of date of birth when he was served with service excerpt and has also mentioned his same date of birth in the Option Form for LTC therefore I find that the management has rightly superannuated the concerned workman w.c.f. 30-10-1994 on attaining 60 years of age. Since there is no ambiguity or discrepancy in recording of the age anywhere either in the service records or CMPF etc. there was no necessity to refer the concerned workman to any Medical Board for assessment of his age therefore, I find that the action of the management in superannuating the concerned workman is fully justified and the act of the management is also justified in not referring him to Medical Board for determination of his age.

11. In the following award is rendered that the action of the management of Khas Mahal Project of M/s CCL in superannuating the concerned workman, Mahadeo Mistry and not allowing him to attend the Medical Board for determination of his age are both justified and the concerned workman is entitled to no relief.

S. PRASAD, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 2, मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1122.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूको बैंक के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 3/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 2-03-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/168/2003-आई.आर (बी.-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 2nd March, 2005.

S. O. 1122.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. 3/2004 of the Cent. Govt. Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of UCO Bank, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 02-03-2005.

[No. L-12012/168/2003-IR(B-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT LUCKNOW

PRESENT:

Shri Kant Shukla, Presiding Officer

I.D. No. 3/2004

Ref. No. L-12012/168/2003-IR (B-II) dt. 12-12-03

Between

Sh. Suresh Kr. Shukla S/o J.P. Shukla R/o 867, Old Mahanagar, Near Fatima Hospital, Lucknow (U.P.)

AND

The Regional Manager,
UCO Bank Regional Office,
23, Vidhan Sabha Marg, Lucknow-226001

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour referred the following dispute for adjudication to Presiding Officer, CGIT-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow.

“Whether the action of the Management of UCO Bank, Lucknow in Terminating the services of Sri Suresh Kumar Shukla S/o Sri Jagdamba Prasad Casual Labour with effect from 1-1-2002 is Legal and Justified? If not, what Relief is the workman entitled to?”

Sri S.K. Shukla has filed the statement of claim alleging there in that that he was appointed/engaged as electrician on 15-4-2000 for the purposes of looking after and maintenance of electrical work of Zonal office of UCO Bank, Lucknow. The appointment was made for indefinite period till the attaining the age of superannuation. Thus he was appointed as regular workman and paid salary on monthly basis alongwith regular employees. The monthly salary was computed @ Rs. 30 per day which comes

approximately Rs. 900 per month. It is also alleged that though workman was appointed on regular basis, yet the written order of appointment was not supplied to him with the intention to deprive him of the legitimate benefits available under the conditions of service. Suddenly the workman was not allowed to function 1-1-2002 without any rhyme or reason and without any notice or the salary in lieu thereof. The services of the workman was terminated arbitrarily in utter violation of provisions of Section 25-F of the I.D. Act. 1947 which was condition precedent. Even no sanction was obtained from appropriate Government. After termination the workman was also called for electric maintenance work time to time and was paid accordingly through G-12 NIB., G-12 P.A.C., according to the work done by the workman. The opposite party is engaging the fresh hand and also are endeavouring to take work through contract basis by getting rid of the workman which is wholly illegal and arbitrary. It is further alleged that the workman was entitled to be regularised in service hence the employer has retrenched him so that workman may not claim any such benefits and action of management in terminating the service is thus wholly illegal, arbitrary, null and void in the eyes of law. He has further claimed that he has worked more than 240 days in one year from preceding date of termination, hence he is entitled for the protection of section 25F of the I.D. Act. He has further prayed to set aside oral termination dt. 1-1-2002 of the workman alongwith consequential benefits including full back wages.

The opposite party has filed the written statement denying the claim of the worker. The opposite party has alleged that no point of time the worker S. K. Shukla was selected/appointed by the bank as Electrician and he does not come under the category of workmen, nor there is any such post or vacancy at Zonal Office/Regional Office, Lucknow. He was simply engaged to carry out minor repair/work/care pertaining to electricity as and when required. He was paid a lump sum amount for this purpose. He was not under regular appointment nor he was paid salary alongwith other regular employees. His name never appeared in the muster roll of the bank. It has also been alleged that the salary of regular employees are credited to their respective accounts whereas in case of the applicant the remuneration was paid in cash. A lump sum remuneration for Rs. 900 in a month was paid to the workman for services rendered by him from time to time. It has also been stated that he was not in service and therefore no question of termination of his services in utter violation of section 25-F of the I.D. Act, 1947 and no sanction from Govt. was required as he was not regular appointee in the bank nor worker was disengaged as the work quality being rendered by him deteriorated. It is further added that due to mischief committed by him the electric circuit caught fire two or three times and bank had to incur huge expenses in replacing the entire electric wiring. Hence, the bank had to take services of some other electrician. The question of his working for 240 days or protection under section 25F of the I.D. Act, 1947 does not arise as he was never in bank's employment. His services were utilized as and when required at call and not on regular basis. It is therefore prayed that workman is not entitled to reinstatement or back wages.

Worker has denied the allegations of the opposite party and he has re-attracted the statement of claim and statement in rejoinder.

The following photo copies filed by the authorised representative of the workman.

1. Photo copy of letter of Sri S.K. Shukla addressed to the Regional Office, UCO Bank, Lucknow dt. 31-1-01.
2. Photo copy of letter of Sri S.K. Shukla addressed to Chief Officer, UCO Bank requesting for the labour charges for the month of March 2001 for electrical maintenance dt. 23-3-01.
3. Photo copy of letter of Sri S.K. Shukla dt. 31-5-01 regarding payment of labour charges for electrical maintenance for the month of May 2001.
4. Photo copy of letter of worker for payment of maintenance charges for the month of July 2001.
5. Photo copy of letter of worker for labour charges for maintenance of electrical work for the month of Sept., Oct., Nov. and Dec. 2001.

Worker has also filed photostat copy of labour charges to the tune of Rs. 20 dt. 15-2-02 and Rikshaw fare dt. 15-2-02.

The worker has examined himself.

The opposite party has examined Sri U.P. Singh, ACO on behalf of the opposite party.

Heard learned representative of the parties & perused evidence on record.

It is admitted fact that worker Sri S.K. Shukla has not been issued any appointment letter for appointing him as Electrician. It is also admitted fact that Sri. S.K. Shukla has not been given any termination order.

The worker has tried to claim his status as that he is regularly employed electrician. The relevant extract of his statement of claim is re-produced below:

“That the applicant workman was initially duly selected and appointed/engaged as electrician on dt. 15-4-2000 for the purposes of looking after and maintenance of electrical works of Zonal office of UCO Bank, lucknow.”

“That as the said appointment was regular for performing regular and perennial work. The appointment of workman was made for indefinite period till the attaining the age of superannuation.”

“That as the aforesaid appointment/engagement of the workman was regular, he was paid salary on monthly duration alongwith other regular employees.”

It is pertinent to mention here that the worker has admitted in his statement of claim that he was receiving the salary @ Rs. 30 per day which comes out Rs. 900 per month.

In the absence of any appointment letter and on the facts stated above the worker could hardly believed that he was regularly appointed employee in the bank for indefinite period as alleged by him.

The worker has not produced any other evidence.

From the documents of worker itself it is made out that he was paid a sum of Rs. 900 for the maintenance of

electrical work in the month of Jan. 01, March 01, May 01, July 01, Sept. 01, Oct. 01, Nov. 01 and Dec. 01. The contents of most of the application are in the nature of maintenance work for particular month. It goes to show that no maintenance amount was paid to Sri. S.K. Shukla for the maintenance of Feb. 01, April 01, June 01 and August 01. There is no independent evidence to prove that the worker has worked from 15-4-2000 to 31-12-2001. The worker has admitted in the cross examination that he was looking after the maintenance of Fan and electrical maintenance. The worker has denied the suggestions forwarded by the management that while he was looking after the maintenance of Generator of Sri Ajit Singh, he was also looking after the maintenance of electrical maintenance of the bank.

It is admitted fact that the Generator of Sri A. Singh contractor is installed in the bank. It is also admitted fact that there are other generators installed in the same building. Worker has stated in his cross examination that when he was removed from the bank he started looking after other generators of the contractor. He has stated of his own that he was got removed by the management. His statement is as follows:

“जब बैंक ने हटा दिया तो मैं कन्ट्रैक्टर के दूसरे जनरेटर की देखभाल करता था खुद कहा कि मेरे सामने कन्ट्रैक्टर से कह कर मुझे वहां से भी हटा दिया। खुद कहा रामपाल मेरे से पहले अजित सिंह का जनरेटर चलाता था जो यूको बैंक, हिंडाल्को सेन्ट्रल बैंक में लगाथा।”

“The management's argument is that while workman was looking after the maintenance of the bank he was also looking after the other work of contractor Sri. A. Singh.

Sri. U.P. Singh, ACO has stated specifically that the Generator of Sri A. Singh was installed in the Regional Office of the bank and to look after that generator the contractor Sri. A. Singh gave the contract to Sri. S.K. Shukla the worker. He has further stated that whenever there was electrical break down Sri. S.K. Shukla use to operate generator. He has further stated that it was settled orally between worker and the bank that whenever the bank shall get the electrical work done. Sri Shukla shall be paid and accordingly the bank took work from Sri Shukla for maintaining of electrical work and dues were paid to him. Sri. U.P. Singh has further stated in his cross examination that during the period 15-4-02 to 1-1-02 generator was being operated by Sri. S.K. Shukla. He has further stated that Sri Shukla was mainly on the job of generator operation of Sri. A. Singh and whenever there was electrical fuse or any installation went out of order Sri Shukla was called upon for its maintenance and he was paid accordingly. He has further stated in the cross examination that bank had contract from contractor generator for running the generator between 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. He has further stated that the bank had never employed worker as its own worker.

On going through the oral evidence on record it is not found that worker Sri S.K. Shukla was not casual worker or daily wager or regular worker instead he was looking after operation of generator installed by Sri Ajit Singh and side by side he was also looking after bank's electrical maintenance. In the circumstances the status of the worker in the bank was that of a petty contractor. There is no question to dis-believe the statement of Sri. U.P. Singh.

On the discussion above I come to the conclusion that Sri Suresh Kumar Shukla was not the employee of the bank as alleged by him instead he was looking after the generator of contractor Sri Ajit Singh and side by side he was involved in the electrical maintenance of the bank and therefore there is no question of termination of his services. The issue is answered accordingly and I also come to the conclusion that the worker is not entitled to any relief whatsoever.

LUCKNOW

22-2-2005

SRIKANT SHUKLA, Presiding Officer
नई दिल्ली, 2 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1123.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकारण आसनसोल (संदर्भ संख्या 39/1999) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 02-03-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/279/98-आई आर(सीएम-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डैस्क अधिकारी
New Delhi, the 2nd March, 2005.

S. O. 1123.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. 39/1999 of the Cent. Govt. Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of E.C.L. and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 02-03-2005.

[No. L-22012/279/98-IR(CM-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ASANSOL

Present:

Sri Md. Sarfaraz Khan, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. 39 of 1999

Parties :

Chief General Manager, Bankola Area, Management
M/s. E.C. Ltd.,

Ukhra, Distt. : Burdwan

Vs

Sh. Binowa Bhuria, Clipman, Workman
represented by
Koyala Mazdoor Congress, Asansol.

REPRESENTATIVES:

For the Management : Sri P.K. Das, Advocate.

For the Workman (Union) : Shri S.K. Pandey,
General Secretary,
Koyala Mazdoor Congress,
Asansol.

Industry : Coal

State : West Bengal

Dated, the 22nd December, 2004.

Award

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2)A of Section 10 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Government of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-22012/279/98/IR (CM-II) dated 5-5-1999 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Bankola Colliery of Bankola Area of M/s. ECL in dismissing Sh. Binowa Bhuria, Clipman is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

2. On receipt of the aforesaid order of reference summons were issued to the respective parties through the registered post and after having received the summons both the sides appeared through their representatives and filed their respective written statements in support of their claims.

3. In brief compass the case of the workman/union as set forth in its written statement is that Sh. Binowa Bhuria was a permanent employee of Bankola Colliery working as Clipman. He was chargesheeted for unauthorised absence from his duty with effect from 10-5-1997 to 13-7-1997.

4. The main case of the workman concerned is that he was absent on his duty during the said relevant period due to his domestic problem and certain compelling circumstances. He subsequently reported his duty on 14-7-97 but he was not allowed to join his duty.

5. The further case of the union is that Shri Bhuria has not received chargesheet and the notice of enquiry and thus he could not defend himself before the Enquiry Officer. He was not even served with the second show-cause notice which is the violation of the directive of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and was denied the natural justice.

6. It is also the case of the union that the total period of absence is just two months, therefore the capital punishment awarded without giving ample opportunity to the workman is illegal bad in law and at the same time it amounts victimisation under colourable exercise of the powers. So a relief has been sought for issuance of the direction to the management to reinstate the delinquent in service with all back wages from the date of dismissal with consequential benefits.

7. On the other hand the case of the management as per its written statement is that the instant dispute as raised by the union is entirely misconceived and beyond the scope of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.

8. The main defence of the management is that Sri Bhuria remained absent from his duty w.e.f. 10-5-97 unauthorisedly without any prior permission or any sanctioned leave and as such he was issued a chargesheet dated 14-7-97 under the clause 17(1)(n) and 17(1)(d) of the standing order for his continuous unauthorised absence without prior permission and without satisfactory cause for more than 10 days and habitual absenteeism respectively.

9. The further case of the management is that the said charge-sheet was sent to the delinquent at his home address recorded in the service record but no reply was ever sent by him and consequently a domestic enquiry was held up. He was asked to appear before the enquiry officer and even after the receipt of the notice dated 28-8-97 he failed to appear before the enquiry officer to defend his case as a result an ex-parte enquiry was held where the charge of misconduct was established and a report to that effect was submitted by the Enquiry Officer.

10. It is also claimed that the delinquent workman was earlier suspended for four times, his increments were stopped four times and his attendance for the last 3 years was also considered to be very poor and after considering all the aforesaid facts on order of dismissal was passed against him which is just and proper and the workman is not entitled for any relief sought for.

11. On perusal of the record it transpires that on 9-5-02 hearing on the preliminary point was made when it was held by the predecessor that the enquiry proceeding was fair and valid and the case was fixed for final hearing on merit which was taken up for hearing on 22-12-04 and the same was reserved for order.

12. From the pleadings of the parties and the materials available in the record it transpires that there are certain facts which are admitted one. So before the discussion of the case on merit it is necessary to mention those admitted facts.

13. It is the admitted fact that Sh. Binowa Bhuria, Clipman is the permanent employee of Bankola Colliery of Bankola Area of M/s. E.C. L.,

14. It is further admitted fact that the delinquent workman was absent from his duty w.e.f. 10-5-1997 to 13-7-1997 i.e. for about two months without any prior permission or prior information to the management.

15. It is the next admitted fact that the delinquent workman was chargesheeted on 14-7-97 for his unauthorised absence from his duty w.e.f. 10-5-97 to 13-9-97 and admittedly he did not appear and participate in the enquiry proceeding resulting ex-parte hearing of the enquiry proceedings.

16. It is also the admitted fact that in the ex-parte hearing of the enquiry proceeding to the workman was held to be guilty under the charge of unauthorised absence for the aforesaid period and consequently he was dismissed by the disciplinary authority for this alleged misconduct.

17. It is the settled principle of law that the facts admitted need not be proved and in this point of view I do not want to discuss those admitted facts in detail.

18. It is further clear from the record that the management has taken the plea in page 1 of its written statement stating that the instant reference is not legally maintainable as the same is misconceived and bad in the eye of law. But the said issue was neither raised nor pressed during the course of hearing of the dispute. The management has also not examined any witness or any chit of paper has been filed on this issue. As such on the prevailing facts circumstances of the case I do not find any defect in the maintainability of the reference and the fact of the case

comes under the scope of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. The Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour has rightly referred the dispute to this Tribunal for its adjudication and accordingly this issue is decided against the management.

19. The record further goes to show that none of the parties has examined any oral witness in support of their respective cases. The management has of course filed some photo copies of the documents. Photocopy of chargesheet, order of dismissal, notices of enquiry proceeding along with the copies of enquiry proceeding and its report have been filed. These all documents are official and relevant one. The correctness or genuineness of the contents of the documents are not challenged.

20. It is already pleaded by the union in para 3 of its written statement that the delinquent workman were chargesheeted for unauthorised absence from the duty w.e.f. 10-5-1997 to 13-7-1997 due to domestic problem and certain compelling circumstances. This ground of absence appears to be vague one. It is not clear as to what was the unavoidable and compelling circumstances due to which the workman was not in position to attend his duty. It should have been explained in specific terms. Besides this there is no chit of paper filed by the union side in this regard to show the compelling circumstances for being absent on duty.

21. It is further clear from the copy of the chargesheet filed by the management side that the delinquent workman was also charged for his habitual absence for which he was suspended punished and warned as well. During the course of enquiry proceeding the attendance sheet of the last three year were produced which was very poor, and the record of the past conduct is also said to had been perused and considered in the course of enquiry proceeding. The union has not whispered a word on the point of charge of habitual absenteeism in its written statement which will be impliedly deemed to be acceptance of the charge.

22. In view of the facts, circumstances materials available on the record and the discussion made above it is clear that the delinquent workman was on an unauthorised absence w.e.f. 10-5-1997 to 13-7-1997 without seeking any prior permission and information to the management and the previous conduct with regard to the habitual absenteeism is also not above board. The enquiry officer has rightly held him guilty for the aforesaid charges for which he deserves the suitable punishment as per the provision laid down in the Model Standing Order applicable to the establishment.

23. Now the main point to be considered by the Court is to see as to how far the punishment awarded by the management is just, proper and proportionate to the alleged nature of misconduct which has been challenged by the union to be harsh and disproportionate to the gravity of the misconduct proved.

24. Both the sides were heard in detail on this point. It was submitted by the union side that it is a simple case of unauthorised absence for two months only which can not be said to be a gross misconduct. It was also submitted that for the moment even if it is accepted that the charges

were proved, these charges do not command any capital punishment. The attention of the court was drawn towards the provision provided in the Model Standing Order under clause 27(1) (page 15) where various minor punishments have been prescribed to be awarded according to the gravity of the misconduct. It is further submitted that extreme punishment prescribed therein is dismissal as per the gravity of the misconduct and it was claimed that in any case the extreme penalty cannot be awarded against the workman in such a minor case of alleged misconduct. I find some force in the argument of the union on the factual point. It has also been several times observed by the different High Courts and even by the Apex Court that before imposing a punishment of dismissal it is necessary for the disciplinary authority to consider socio-economic background of the workman, his family background, length of service put in by the employee and other surrounding circumstances including the nature of misconduct. These are the relevant factors which must have to be kept in mind by the authority at the time of imposing the punishment which has not been done by the management in this case. Admittedly the workman is an illiterate man of Schedule Caste who is a Mazdoor, financially weak and poor man, who has suffered a lot for a long time and he had never been gainfully employed anywhere during the period after his dismissal. I fail to think as to why only maximum punishment available under the said clause of the Model Standing Order should be awarded to the present facts and circumstances of the case. It is the considered view of the Apex Court that justice must be tempered with mercy and that the workman should be given an opportunity to reform himself and to be a loyal and disciplined employee of the management.

25. However, I am of the view that the punishment of dismissal for the alleged misconduct of unauthorised absence of two months without any malafide intention is not just and proper rather it is too harsh punishment which is actually disproportionate to the alleged misconduct proved. Such a simple case should have been dealt with leniently by the management. In this view of the matter I think it just and proper to modify and substitute the same by exercising the power under Section 11(A) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 in order to meet the ends of justice and as such the impugned order of dismissal of the delinquent workman is hereby set aside and he is directed to be reinstated with the continuity of the service and in the light of the facts circumstances and the alleged misconduct for which the punishment of dismissal was imposed on the workman concerned, I think it appropriate that the workman be imposed a punishment of stoppage of three increments without cumulative effect. It is further directed that the workman will be entitled to get only 30% of the back wages which will serve the ends of justice.

Accordingly it is hereby ordered that let an award be and the same is passed. Send the copies of the award to the Ministry of Labour for information and needful.

MD. SARFARAZ KHAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 2 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1124.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार विजया बैंक के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकारण /प्रम्यायालय नं. 2, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 15/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 2-03-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/410/95-आई आर(बी-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 2nd March, 2005.

S. O. 1124.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 15/97) of the Central, Govt. Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No. 2, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Vijaya Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 2-03-2005.

[No. L-12012/410/95-IR(B-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, NEW DELHI

PRESENT: Presiding Officer: R. N. Rai

I.D. NO. 15/97

IN THE MATTER OF:—

Sh. Naseem Ahmed,
S/o Sh. Changa Ahmed,
91-C, New Mandi, Opp. Nandi Sweets,
Muzaffar Nagar.

VERSUS

The General Manager,
Vijaya Bank,
Head office, 41/2,
M.G. Road, Trinity circle,
Bangalore

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-12012/410/95-IR(B-2) Central Government Dt. 03-01-1997 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder:—

“Whether the action of the management of Vijaya Bank in not giving the preference for re-employment as per the provision of Section 25-G of the I.D. Act to Sh. Naseem Ahmed is just, fair and legal. If not, to what relief he is entitled and from what date.”

The claimant has filed statement of claim. In the statement of claim, it has been stated that the brief facts leading to the above reference are that the workman was appointed as peon in the Muzaffar Nagar branch of the bank against the vacant permanent post on 8-5-86 and was

nitially paid Rs. 15 as daily wages on voucher. On some occasions payment to the workman was added to the electrician's bills. On some other occasions payment to the workman was on a purported bill for purchase of ice in summer months but he continued to work continuously.

That the employer thus gave artificial breaks in service to the workman and sometimes paid him wages on voucher in the name of non-existent workers. That the workman demanded payment of full wages on terms of the bank awards and Bipartite Agreements but the same was not accepted by the Branch Manager. However, the bank started paying the workman at the rate of Rs. 430/- p.m. basic plus dearness allowance and house rent allowance from 1-11-87. In this connection a copy each of vouchers showing payment for the period from 11-9-86 to 4-10-86 8-11-86 to 31-12-86 and salary slip for the months of January, 1987 to March, 1987 is enclosed and marked as annexure A-1, A-2 and A-3 respectively.

That although the workman was paid basic pay and allowances from 1-11-87 no arrears for the period commencing from the date of his appointment, i.e. 8-5-86 were paid to him. That the workman again requested the Branch Manager to release his arrears from the date of his initial appointment viz. 8-5-86 but instead of paying the same his services were arbitrarily terminated w.e.f. 21-4-88 without any notice and without indicating any reason whatsoever.

That the workman and his union, Vijaya Bank workers organisation protested against this wrongful termination of the service of the workman and made several oral and written representations viz 5-9-89, 18-11-89, 1-1-91, 20-9-91, 26-3-92, 27-6-92, 11-11-94 (Annexure A-4 to A-10) followed by others demanding reinstatement and full back wages but the bank neither reinstated the workman nor gave any satisfactory reply.

That the bank at their Head Quarters at Bangalore entered into a Bipartite Settlement with two recognised unions viz Vijaya Bank Workers Organisation and Vijaya Bank Employees Association on 19-8-88 (Annexure A-11) whereby all the bank branches were asked to give opportunities of absorption as regular employee as peon to all those temporary workmen who worked as temporary peons for an aggregate period of 90 days during 1-1-83 to 30-6-88.

That the bank being a public sector bank is not only expected to be fair and just but being an other authority within the scope of article 12 of the constitution of India is required not to act arbitrarily and whimsically depriving the workman of his livelihood guaranteed under article 21 of the constitution of India and not to discriminate against the workman as mentioned in article 14.

That since the action of the bank in terminating the service of the workman and in not giving him an opportunity and preference for re-employment is arbitrary, unfair and in violation of the bank awards Section 25 G and H of the I.D. Act, 1947 and also of the Bipartite Settlement dated 19-8-88 the workman prays that the Hon'ble Tribunal may direct the bank to reinstate/re-employ him and give back wages for the period of unemployment or grant such other relief

as the Hon'ble Tribunal may deem fit in the facts and circumstances of the case.

The management has filed written statement. In the written statement, it has been stated that at the outset before traversing the specific averments contained in the statement of claim submitted by the workman the opposite party Vijaya Bank submits as follows :—

In Vijaya Bank there are two categories of employees viz., Award Staff and officer employees. The award staff are further sub-divided into two categories viz., Clerks and sub-staff. The service conditions of the award staff are governed by Sastry Award as modified by Desai Award and subsequent Bipartite Settlement entered into at the industry level between the Indian Bank's association representing the managements of bank and All India Associations of workman employees. The said service conditions provide *inter-alia* that the award staffs are entitled to 33 days of privilege leave (calculated at the rate of 1 day for every 11 days of active service) plus 12 days of casual leave and one month of sick leave per year. If an employee has put in over 24 years of service he is eligible for further sick leave at the rate of one month for each year of service in excess of 24 years subject to a maximum of 3 months. In addition to the above kinds of leave employees are also entitled to extraordinary leave for a period of 12 months during their entire period of service.

Though the leave rules provide for notice and the manner of availing the leave the sub-staff often avail leave without any notice and without any prior application/intimation. On the other hand the incidents of sudden absenteeism are more in the sub-staff cadre than in any other cadre. In view of this unexpected and sudden absenteeism the work in the branches/offices are often disrupted.

In view of the sub-staff absenting themselves more often and without any notice the bank has found it necessary to engage persons temporarily in the vacancies caused on account of the sudden and frequent absence of members of the sub-staff. The aforesaid facts clearly indicate the reasons and also the circumstances under which the bank is forced to engage the services of temporary employees. The bank's Awards and Settlements have recognized the aforesaid factor and hence made suitable provisions for such exigencies. In view of what has been stated above, engaging temporary peons on temporary basis is in accordance with the provisions of bank's Awards and Settlements and hence justified.

Sh. Naseem Ahmed was engaged as a temporary peon at Muzaffar Nagar branch on account of the absence of the permanent peon. The aforementioned temporary engagement of Sh. Naseem Ahmed was in accordance with the provisions contained in clause 20.7 of the Bipartite Settlement which reads as under :—

In supersession of paragraph 21.20 and sub-clause (C) of paragraph 23.15 of the Desai Award temporary employee will mean a workman who has been appointed for a limited period for work which is of an essentially temporary nature or who is employed temporarily nature or who is employed temporarily as an additional workman in

connection with a temporary increase in work of a permanent nature and includes as workman other than a permanent workman who is appointed in a temporary vacancy caused by the absence of particular permanent workman.

The opposite party bank was nationalized on 15-4-80 by virtue of banking companies (Acquisition and transfer of undertakings) act, 1980. Subsequent to the nationalization of the bank Government of India issued recruitment rules. As per the rules formulated by Government of India the recruitment to the post in subordinate staff category has to be made through the medium of employment ex-change. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in *Union of India Vs. Hargopal and others* has upheld the legal validity of the rules framed by the Government of India. The temporary of Sh. Naseem Ahmed was neither through the medium of employment exchange nor against any proper notification. The employment was purely a temporary employment on account of the provisions contained in the Bipartite Settlement mentioned herein above the Branch Manager. Muzaffar Nagar branch used to engage Sh. Naseem Ahmed as a temporary peon during the absence of the permanent peon.

Sh. Naseem Ahmed had not worked for a continuous period of 240-days in 12 calendar months preceding the date with reference to which calculation is to be made and as such he did not swim into the harbour of section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act. This being the position he is not entitled for any relief whatsoever under chapter V(A) and V(B) of the Industrial Disputes Act. A part from this a reading of rule 77 and 78 of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules alongwith rule 76 would reveal that workman should have worked for one year to claim the benefit of section 25G and 25H of the I.D. Act. Since, Sh. Naseem Ahmed admittedly has not worked for 240 days or one year he is not entitled to claim the benefit. It is therefore respectfully submitted that the claim of the workman is totally misconceived and baseless.

The workman applicant has filed rejoinder. In his rejoinder he has denied most of the paras of the written statement and has reiterated the averments of his claim.

Evidence of both the parties has been taken.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused the papers on the record.

It was submitted from the side of the workman applicant that the workman was initially appointed on 8-05-1986 at Rs. 15 per day and he received payment on vouchers. He demanded payment of full wages so the Bank started paying him w.e.f. 1-01-1987 Basic pay of Rs. 430 per month plus DA & HRA. Vouchers regarding payment of A1 to A3, the Bank did not pay him arrears so the workman applicant demanded it. The management was offended. His services were terminated on 21-4-1998 abruptly without any notice and without indicating any reason therefore.

It was further submitted that the Bank has entered into a bipartite settlement dated 19-08-1988 with Vijaya Bank Workers Organization and Vijaya Bank Employees Association providing for grant of opportunity for absorption as regular employees (Peons) to all those temporary workman who have worked in the Bank for a

aggregate period of 90 days from 1-01-1983 to 30-06-1988. The settlement reads as here under :—

“ All temporary workman who worked as peons for aggregate period of 90 days or more in the Bank during the period between 1-01-1983 and 30-06-1988 are eligible to apply to the Bank for consideration for regular employment as peons in the Bank. However, in respect of those temporary workmen who were working as temporary peons on 1-01-1983 or 2-01-1983, if 1-1-1983 happened to be a holiday, temporary service put in by them prior to 1/2. 01-1983, as the case may be, shall be reckoned for the purpose of computing total number of days of temporary service put in by the temporary peons. For the purpose of computation of number of days on which a temporary peon has actually worked in the Bank shall include the intervening weekly holidays and holidays declared under the Negotiable instruments Act.”

According to settlement only 90 days aggregate service is required and that too 1-01-1983 to 30-06-1988. The workman applicant was employed on 8-05-1986 and his services were terminated on 21-04-1988 abruptly. This settlement was reached on 19-08-1988. The workman admittedly has completed 135 days service from 8-05-1986 to 20-04-1988 as such he is eligible to apply to the Bank for consideration for regular employment as peon in the Bank. The workman was a eligible candidate. In this regard the Branches/offices are advised as here under :—

“ All temporary employees who have worked during the period from 1-01-1983 to 30-06-1988 should be advised in writing by the concerned Branch/office by registered post.”

Annexure-B has been submitted along with the statement of claim as such it was the duty of the management to inform in writing all such employees who have completed 90 days service by registered post but there is no proof that the workman applicant was so advised in writing. The workman applicant has stated in his cross-examination that he was not aware of the said settlement and he was not informed in writing so he could not apply. It was the duty of the bank to inform the employee regarding the said settlement dated 19-8-1988.

It was submitted from the side of the management that the workman applicant has not completed 240 days service so Section 25-F of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 is not applicable and my attention was drawn to 1994-II-LLJ 770, 1993 (66) FLR 42, JT 1997 (6) SC 592, 1995 (I) LLJ 1927, AIR 1977 SC 1267. I have gone through the citation referred to above but none of the citation are applicable in the present facts and circumstances of the case.

It was submitted from the side of the management further that they are duty bound to call for the names from the Employment Exchange in view of the letter of the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, Banking Division (Circular No. F-1/2/1/77/IR dated 3-09-1978. They cannot engage a person without calling the names from the Employment Exchange.

It was further submitted from the side of the Bank that the terms and conditions of the settlement were

displayed on the notice board of each and every Branch of the Bank. He had worked with other Bank also as temporary peons during the period 1986 to 1987. Papers regarding the same has been filed.

It was further submitted by the Bank that the workman failed to apply to the Bank according to Circular No. 166/1988 within the stipulated period. The Bank was not bound to accept his request after the stipulated period. The Bank has stated to keep the workman in the existing panel and absorb him as and when a regular vacancy arose in any one of the Branches in Lucknow Region. The offer was turned down by the workman. It is quite obvious that ME I has accepted that he has no knowledge whether any letter was sent to the workman by the management as per Circular No. 166/1988 as such there is violation of Circular No. 166/1988. The workman applicant was not intimated in writing regarding Circular No. 166/1988 so he could not apply.

Papers have been filed by the management that the workman applicant was working with the other Banks during the said period. He has applied after 7 years after the Circular was issued on in 1988. The ID case has been filed in 1997. There is delay and laches on the part of the workman applicant. He has moved the ID case after a long gap of almost 8 to 10 years. It implies that he was engaged somewhere else so he did not apply when the panel was to be prepared. Calling for names from the Employment Exchange is not necessary in view of Circular No. 166/98.

It was submitted from the side of the workman applicant that the Bank was duty bound to inform the workman applicant by registered letter but the Bank has not done so. The law cited by the Bank are regarding adhoc de-horse appointment but the Bank itself has issued Circular No. 166/1988 to absorb the workman who have completed 90 days service during the period mentioned in the Circular. The workman applicant is eligible candidate so his name should be included in the list. He has filed this ID case after a long time so in the facts and circumstances of the case it is expedient in the interest of the justice that the Bank should be directed to give appointment to the workman applicant within one month after publication of the Award. The law cited by the management is not applicable in the facts and circumstances of the case and in view of Circular No. 166/1988.

The reference is replied thus :—

The action of the management of Vijaya Bank in not giving preference for re-employment as per the provisions of Section 25 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to Shri Naseem Ahmad is neither absolutely just nor fair and nor legal. The workman applicant is entitled to be absorbed as peon within one month from the date of the publication of the Award at the Basic Pay and other benefits existing at present. In case the respondents do not appoint the workman applicant within one month after publication of the Award he will get interest f 12% over his back wages which will accrue from the date of appointment as has been directed. He will get no benefit of continuity of service.

The Award is given accordingly.

Date : 1-03-2005

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 3 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1125.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सीनियर सुपरिनेन्डेन्ट ऑफ पोस्ट ऑफिसेस के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में श्रम न्यायालय पुणे के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 3-3-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/34/98-आई आर (डी यू)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 3rd March, 2005

S.O. 1125.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Labour Court, Pune, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Sr. Supdt. of Post Offices and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 3-3-2005.

[No. L-40012/34/98-IR (DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE MRS. S. S. SAWANT PRESIDING OFFICER 1ST LABOUR COURT, PUNE

REFERENCE I.D.A. No. 827/1998

Sr. Supdt. Post Offices. : 1st Party
Pune, City East Division.
Pune-411037

AND

Shri Nitin S. Raut : 1Ind Party
Tavada Vast,
Post Colony, Hadapsar,
Pune-411028

AWARD

This reference is made to this Court by Central Government, Shram Shakti Bhavan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi for adjudication under I.D. Act, over the following demand :

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of Sr. Supdt. of Post Offices, Pune, City East Division Pune, in terminating the services of Sh. Nitin S. Raut Substitute E. D. L. B. Peon is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?

2. Today second party called out absent. Matter is too old i.e. of the year 1998. Matter is adjourned for evidence of second party from time. However, second Party failed to lead evidence, hence reference stands disposed off for want of prosecution. Matter stands disposed off. No cost.

Pune Mrs. S. S. SAWANT, Presiding Officer

Date : 19-1-2005

नई दिल्ली, 3 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1126.—ओद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी.पी.डब्ल्यू.डी. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट ओद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार ओद्योगिक अधिकरण नं.-II, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संखा 50/96) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 3-3-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42011/69/95-आई आर (डी.पू.)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 3rd March, 2005

S.O. 1126.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 50/96) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, No. II, New Delhi, now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of CPWD and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 3-3-2005.

[No. L-42011/69/95-IR (DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM LABOUR COURT II,
NEW DELHI**
PRESIDING OFFICER : R. N. RAI
I.D. No. 50/96

IN THE MATTER OF:

Sh. Daya Shanker Prasad
S/o Kodai Prasad,
R/o 19/1014, Lodhi Colony,
New Delhi-110003

Versus

Directorate General of Works,
Central Public Works Department,
New Delhi.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-42011/69/95-IR(DU) Central Government dated 21-3-1996 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

“Whether the action of the management of Executive Engineer Division A. CPWD, IP Bhawan, New Delhi in terminating the services of Sh. Daya Shankar Prasad, Driver is just, fair and legal ? If not, to what relief the workmen is entitled to.”

The claimant has filed statement of claim. In the statement of claim, it has been stated that the workman joined the services of the management on 17-6-92 as a driver under the Asstt. Engineer, CPWD Sakti Stahala, Delhi which is 5-A Sub-Dvn. New Delhi initially for a period of two months and his services were extended from time to time at two or three months duration through what

is known as “work orders” or “hand receipt”. These terminology viz. work order or hand receipt are nothing but authority to work on purely casual and or muster roll basis which practice of engagement has been totally banned by the Directorate General of CPWD on and from 1983 vide the Directorates OM No. 38/11/84-EB.X dated 19th November, 1985 and further reiterated by OM No. 24/11/89 E.C. dated 19-5-89 and OM No. 5/3/91-E.C. X dated 30-7-91.

That although the management tried clearly to avoid the terms worker and instead used the term contractor the above said circulars and instructions have revealed that the so called contractor are workers and nothing but workers. The innovation was nothing but a device to camouflage the engagement of casual workers and to outwit the ban imposed on the engagement of casual workers on muster roll at the overall intervention of the Hon’ble Supreme Court by their Judgements. That this may also be taken as a contempt.

That coming back to the worker in this dispute his services were terminated w.e.f. 27-8-94 without notice or compensation in lieu of notice or compensation for the services rendered by him from 17-6-92 to 26-8-94.

That his services were thoroughly satisfactory and his conduct was good through out his services as is evident from the certificates issued to him by the Asstt. Engg. Under whom the workman worked. The these certificates also indicate that the workman worked under them as their “Jeep Driver” for the above said period proving unwittingly that the workman was a worker and not a contractor as has been claimed and called officially by the management of the CPWD.

That while terminating his services the management has not stated any reason except stating that this quotation was not the lowest which according to the management means that the worker was a contractor providing the services of a driver and was all along that is from 17-6-92 quoting the lowest rates as a contractor and that against the last tender he did not quote the lowest rates or that his quotation was rejected as not being the lowest. Obviously another worker who fortunately for the CPWD and unfortunately for the workman involved in the dispute quoted less and was awarded the contract of providing the services of a driver himself.

That the vacancy in which the workman was working was a permanent vacancy. That in as much as the worker has put in 240 days of attendance as on 1-9-93 That as the workman was treated as a contractor he was not paid the salary as per the scale of pay of the driver which is a Class III or Group ‘C’ Post but paid at the whims and fancy of the management and based of course on the quotation of the workman as a contractor. In the instant case the worker was paid a consolidated sum of Rs. 1650/- P.M. in the beginning and Rs. 1900/- P.M. while his services were terminated with Rs. 8/- per hour and Rs. 10/- per hour as O.T. allowance respectively for work beyond 9 A.M. and 5 P.M. rendered by him.

That as the services of the workman were terminated without payment of compensation and notice pay he

continues to be in services as per catena of decision of the Apex. and other courts and as the payment of compensation etc. is a pre-condition. That the workman is unemployed and without any work ever since the services were terminated.

The management has filed written statement. In the written statement, it has been stated that the present dispute does not come under the preview of Industrial Act. It is submitted that the workman is never employed by the management respondent in their establishment. It is further submitted that he was a contractor. And the work was given to the workmen as per the contract agreed between the parties. Therefore the present claim petition is totally false frivolous and misconceived and gross abuse of process of this Hon'ble Court. Therefore on the sole ground itself the present claim petition filed by the workmen is liable to be dismissed.

It is submitted that there is no relationship of employer and employ is in existence in between the management and workmen. Therefore the question of Industrial Dispute does not arise. therefore on this ground the claim petition of the workmen is liable to be dismissed.

It is submitted that Sh. Daya Shankar Prasad had never joined the services under management as a driver. Whereas for running of Jeep quotations were called by AE-5A Sub-Division : CPWD on 16-12-92 and in his quotation Sh. Daya Shankar Prasad were found lowest and a work order for a period of two months was given to him for arrangement of running vehicle w.e.f. 17-12-92. As such the statement of claimant for joining the service on 17-6-92 is not correct. After expiry of work order fresh quotations were again called and Sh. Daya Shankar Prasad again quoted lowest rates and fresh work order was issued to him for same work. Sh. Daya Shankar Prasad quoted lowest rates continuously for seven times and seven work orders were issued to him for running of vehicle till July, 14 during this period he arranged running of vehicle either himself or by engaging of a driver for this job on his behalf from time to time.

In July' 94 the rates quoted by Sh. Daya Shankar Prasad were not found lowest and therefore the work order could not be issued to him due to higher rates with compare to other quotations work order of Sh. Daya Shankar was finalized/completed on 17-7-94 and no further work order was given to him onward.

Work order is an agreement made with contractor according to which contractor shall work and management shall pay him according to the terms and conditions of the work order contract. It is not an authority to work on casual roll or muster roll but an agreement with contractor to execute the work on agreed upon terms conditions and rates for a specified period.

The same was happened in the case of Sh. Daya Shankar Prasad. He had arranged running of vehicle either by deploying same driver or by himself against work order contract awarded to him. The statement that work order is an authority to work on muster roll or casual roll is not correct at all and denied. By giving this statement the

claimant has only tried to divert the issue before the Hon'ble Court from the real facts as work order is a contract only against which the work is executed by the contractor and after making final payment for the work executed completed liabilities of either sides are discharged itself.

The workman applicant has filed rejoinder. In his rejoinder he has reiterated the averments of his claim statement and has asserted that he has worked for two years in 1992, 1993 and 1994 as a Driver from LMBG. He has been issued contract order from 17-12-92 to 16-2-1993, 1-12-93 to 28-2-94, 7-8-93 to 16-8-93, 17-4-93 to 16-6-93, 17-2-93 to 17-4-93 and he has been issued work order for the same period. It has been submitted by the management that he has worked on work orders. The plea of contractor has been taken from the management. The work order issued to Sh. Daya Sankar, Jeep Driver has been admitted by the management. On every work order Sh. Daya Sankar has put his signature. A false certificate dated 31-3-1994 has been filed by the management. It is admitted to the management that workman applicant has worked for almost two years.

It was further submitted from the side of the workman that as per Government of India, Directorate General Works, Central Public Works Department, letter dated 18th August 1993, it has been clarified that the complete ban has been imposed in engaging daily rated workers on an work order basis and list of such muster roll workers or workers of work order has been called for. It has been also mentioned in the letter that those who have not completed 240 days of service in two consecutive years may be terminated and the demand regarding appointment of such workers may be intimated to the Directorate. According to this letter it has been directed that the demand for appointment should be made to the Directorate.

It was further submitted from the side of the workman that Shri Mohan Lal has given a certificate that Sh. Daya Shankar has been working as Jeep Driver from 17-6-92 to 16-2-94 under his charge. He has been driving Jeep No. DNH 3887. This letter has been admitted.

It has been further submitted by the workman applicant that he continuously worked from 17-6-92 to 26-8-94 as Jeep Driver. He has put in 240 days service on 1-9-93 as such in view of the letter dated 19th September 1993 of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension he should have been conferred temporary status. The workman applicant was paid a consolidate sum per month. It is also apparent from the work order that he has been asked to come in uniform and his duty hours are 9.00 AM to 5 PM. The Directorate General of CPWD has banned engagement of purely casual labour on and from 1983 vide OM No. 28/11/84 dated 19-11-85. The same was reiterated on 9-5-89 and 5-5-91 and finally in 1993 in the letter of 1993 the list of such workmen has been called for by the Directorate General. CPWD and demand of appointment has also been called for.

It has been further submitted by the workman applicant that according to Section 2 (C) of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, a person who implies himself or has self employed is not a contractor. In

the instant case the workman has employed himself therefore, he cannot be said to be a contractor.

It has been further submitted that management witness has admitted in his cross-examination that he has seen the receipt payment as stated in the document/receipt Mark A was made to him by the department. He has also admitted that driving a vehicle is a continuous process so it is the admission of the management witness that driving vehicle is a continuous process. It implies that the work is a work of perennial nature. It has been almost admitted in the affidavit of the management that the workman was initially engaged on the work order basis on 17-6-92 and he worked up to 17-7-94. At least, as such it is admitted that the workman has driven the jeep of the management for more than two years. The management witness has admitted in his cross-examination that he had only two drivers in his Division under control of the CPWD. One of them is Puran Bahadur and he does not remember name of the other Driver. He has also admitted that he had two vehicles in his Division and Daya Shanker is a contractor. He has been given work order. No registration is required for work order.

It was submitted by the Respondent that the present dispute is not an industrial dispute. The workman was a contractor. The present claim application is totally false. There is no relationship of employer and employee. He has never joined service as a employee. The work of Daya Shankar was completed on 17-7-94. The present dispute is covered by the order of CAT principle Bench.

It was submitted from the side of the workman applicant that the judgement of the CAT is in different circumstance. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has laid down that if the work is of the perennial nature the contract shall be deemed to be a camouflage or subterfuge and it shall not be deemed to be a contract for service. It shall be contract of service. Judgement of Andhra Pradesh, High Court and one more judgement has been filed but the complete judgement has not been filed. It was argued from the side of the workman applicant that the law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court are very categorically on this point.

It was submitted from the side of the workman applicant that Circular letter dated 18th August 1993 No. 34/17/93-EC is very particular on this point. This letter has been issued by the Government of India, Directorate General of Works, Central Public Works Department. The Executive Engineer has violated the directions given in this Circular letter. It is essential to extract a certain portion of the Circular letter :—

“You are, therefore, once again requested to send a list of all such daily rated muster roll workers engaged on in receipt or work order or any other basis defying the existing Government instructions, ensuring *inter-alia* termination of the services of all such workers who have not completed 240 days of service in two consecutive years. Your probable demand requiring appointment of such workers may also be intimated to this Directorate.”

It was submitted from the side of the workman applicant that he was engaged from 17-12-1992 as is

apparent from the admitted work order Annexure-A and it is also admitted that the applicant worked up to 30-04-1994. He was given work order on 01-12-1993 to 28-02-1994 as is evident from the admitted papers filed by the workman applicant. He has all alone been given work orders. The work order dated 07-08-1993 to 16-10-1993 and 01-12-1993 to 28-02-1994 are very much pertinent in this respect. These work orders are in violation of Circular letter dated 18th August 1993 as such the Government directions have been flouted by the respondent or the concerned authority and even after the aforesaid letter dated 18th August 1993 work order has been given to the workman applicant. Theory of contract is baseless as on every work order Shri Daya Shankar Prasad has put his signature and all the work orders are given to Shri Daya Shankar, bear the signature of Shri Daya Shankar and he is lone Jeep Driver. From the above it becomes obvious that the Government Circular letter dated 18th August 1993 has been absolutely violated and it has been kept in abeyance. The workman applicant has worked for 240 days up to 18th August 1993 and the work orders has again been given despite the ban on the same by letter dated 18th August 1993. The Officer Incharge of work, Assistant Engineer, Sub-Division, 5/A, CPWD, Shakti Sthal, New Delhi has issued work order even after the Circular letter dated 18th August 1993 in violation of the directions up to 03-04-1994. He should have given information to the Directorate, CPWD and demanded the post for appointment of the workman applicant but in complete disregard of the Circular letter he has not given information or rather he has concealed information, which amounts to disobedience. The workman applicant should have got appointment in view of the Circular letter issued by the Directorate, CPWD.

It was further submitted from the side of the workman applicant that in JT 1990(2) SC 435, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 is beneficial piece of legislation and if it is not followed there would be violent injustice to the formers of the law. The widest possible meaning and amplitude are to be offered to the expressions used as otherwise the entire legislation would lose its efficiency and the contract labour would be left on the mercy of the intermediary..

It has been further held in this case that in such circumstances contract labour is a mere camouflage, smoke screen and disguised and is almost apparent veil which could easily be pierced and contractual relationship between the employer and employee could be clearly visualized.

It has been held in 2004 (1) SCC 126 that control and integration or the two factors which are to be considered in deciding whether the workman is contract labour or employer or an employee of the management. These two factors are control and integration. It has been stipulated in the work order that the workman will work from 9.00AM to 5.00PM and other work has also been given and he has been asked to come in uniform as such the employer has retained control over the means and work to be done by the contractor. In the circumstances the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that there is employer and employee

relationship between the workman applicant and the management and the contract sham and camouflage and employer will not be relieved of his duty. In the present case the workman has ever remained under the control of the management. It has been admitted by the management witness that Jeep driving is continuous process as such it a perennial nature of work. In perennial nature of work no contract can be given. Contract is given for producing certain result and the employer has no control over the contract work but in the present case the workman has worked absolutely under the control of the management and he shall be deemed to be integrated in the service of the management as such there is employer and employee relationship between the management and the workman and it is a contract of service according to SCR 1957 Page 21. In (2001) 7 SCC the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held "**where a workman is hired in or in connection with the work of a establishment by the Principal Employer through a contractor, he merely acts as an agent so there will be master and servant relationship between the Principal Employer and the workman.**"

It has been held in 1978 (4) SCC 257 and 1999 (6) SCC 439 that where work is of perennial or continuous nature that cannot be given to a contract worker. If the contract is found to be not genuine it is mere camouflage, the so-called contract labour will have to be treated as employee of the Principal Employer. In view of the Hussaina Bhai case and the Indian Petro Chemicals Corporation case the workman is an employee of the management.

It is quite obvious from the Circular letter dated 18th August 1993 and the law cited above that the workman applicant was engaged to do the work of perennial nature and the management witness has accepted that Jeep driving is a continuous process. The means has also been given to the workman applicant and he works under the absolute control of the management. He is not under the control of any contractor as no name of contractor has been given in any work order. From the above discussions it becomes quite obvious that the workman applicant shall be deemed to be an employee of the management.

There is delay in filing ID Act case and the workman is Driver, it is presumed that a Driver must be discharging some duty and he would not sit idle all alone. In the circumstances the workman applicant is not entitled to any back wages but he is entitled to reinstatement with continuity of service but without back wages. Order of termination dated 27-08-1994 is set aside and the workman applicant shall be deemed to be in service from 27-08-1994 without any back wages but continuity of service.

The reference is replied thus :—

The action of the management of Executive Engineer, Division-A, CPWD IP Bhawan, New Delhi in terminating the services of Shri Daya Shankar Prasad, Driver is neither just nor fair nor legal. The workman applicant is entitled to be reinstated from the date of termination of his services i.e.: 27-08-1994 without any back wages but continuity of service. It is clarified further that the workman applicant will not get any back wages but he will be given the benefit of continuity of service from the date referred to above.

The management is directed to reinstate him with in one month from the publication of the Award. In case of default the workman applicant will be entitled to get interest of 12% on the back wages that will accrue in view of non reinstatement. Costs easy.

The Award is given accordingly.

Date : 23-2-2005.

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 3 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1127.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैं सेन्ट्रल रोड रिसर्च इंस्टिट्यूट के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं.-II, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संखा 220/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 3-03-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/67/96-आई. आर. (डी.यू.)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 3rd March, 2005

S.O. 1127.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 220/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No.II, New Delhi, now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Central Road Research Instt. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 3-03-2005.

[No. L-42012/67/96-IR (DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. II,

NEW DELHI

PRESIDING OFFICER : R. N. RAI

I.D. NO. 220/99

IN THE MATTER OF:

Sh. Satya Pal S/o Shri Suraj Prakash,
C/o Delhi Labour Union, Aggarwal Bhawan,
G.T. Road, Tix Hazari,
Delhi-110054

VERSUS

The Director,
M/s. Central Road Research Institute (CRRI),
Delhi-Mathura Road,
New Delhi-110020.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-42012/67/96-IR (DU) Central Government dated 05-11-1999 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

“Whether the action of the management of Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi in terminating the services of Sh. Satya Pal w.e.f. 28-6-1988 is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the workmen are entitled to ?”

The union has filed statement of claim on behalf of the workman. In the statement of claim. It has been stated that the workman Shri Satya Pal joined into the employment of the Central Road Research Institute w.e.f. 1st January, 1987 as a Labourer and was continued till 28th June 1988 when his services were terminated. During this period, he was treated as daily rated/casual/muster roll worker and was paid wages as fixed and revised from time to time under the Minimum Wages Act by the appropriate Government for unskilled casual workers while his counterparts doing the identical work and the work of the same value but being treated as regular employees were being paid their salaries in the pay scale of Rs. 750—940 with usual allowances admissible under the rules. They were also enjoying other benefits such as Uniform, E.L., C.L., Gazetted/Festival/ Restricted Holidays and medical Leave etc. which are completely denied to the workman aforesaid. He has unblemished and uninterrupted record of service to his credit.

That the services of the aforesaid workman have been terminated w.e.f. 28-6-1988 without assigning any valid reason thereof. That the above action of the management is wholly illegal, bad, unjust and malafide for the following amongst other reasons :—

- (i) That the representations given by the workman from time to time till July, 1993 were rejected without application of mind.
- (ii) That the workman aforesaid has continuously worked for more than 240 days in a year and thus had acquired the status of permanent employee as provided in the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. Even otherwise, he acquired the status of a permanent employee after completing 90 days of continuous employment from the initial date of his joining into the employment as provided in the Model Standing Orders framed under the Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, 1946. The management has not made applicable any rules or regulations governing the service conditions of the regular employees on muster roll nor it has any certified Standing Orders for governing the services of the muster roll employees.
- (iii) That the action of the management is violative of Article 14, 16 and 39(d) of the Constitution of India.
- (iv) That it amounts to sheer exploitation of labour.
- (v) That the workman aforesaid has not committed any misconduct whatsoever. However, in case of any alleged misconduct, no memo or charge sheet was served and no domestic inquiry was conducted against him. He was not afforded

any opportunity of being heard.

- (vi) That the workman aforesaid has been meted out with hostile discrimination as juniors to him have been retained in service and he has been thrown out of job.
- (vii) That no seniority list was displayed, no notice was given, no notice pay was offered and no service compensation was either offered or paid to the workman at the time of termination of services.
- (viii) That even otherwise, the impugned termination of services is violative of Section 30 of the Delhi Shops & Establishment Act, 1954.
- (ix) That the impugned termination of services is violative of Section 25 F, G & H of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 read with Rule 76, 77 and 78 of the Industrial Disputes Central Rules, 1957.
- (x) That it is violative of Section 25 N of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 as the management has not obtained any permission from the appropriate Government for effecting the retrenchment of the aforesaid workman.

That the workman is unemployed since 28-6-1988. That a demand notice was served upon the management by registered A/D post vide communication dt. 14th September, 1994, duly received in their office, but no reply has been received and it is presumed that the demand has been rejected. Thereafter an Industrial Dispute was raised by filing a Statement of Claim before the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (Central) and the conciliation proceedings were initiated. The conciliation proceedings resulted in failure because of the adamant and non-cooperative attitude of the management.

The management has filed written statement. In the written statement, It has been stated that CSIR is an autonomous body created by the Govt. of India to achieve the objectives of promotion of Scientific & Industrial Research in the country. To facilitate this it has been registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act 1860. It has its own governing body which controls and guides the activities of the Society to achieve commanding heights in the field of R & D. It has 40 National Labs/Instts. Under its umbrella which are undertaking Research Activities in different fields of Science and Technology. The governing body of CSIR has adopted FR & SR, CCS (CCA) & Conduct Rules and other Government Rules for regulating the service conditions of its employees. CSIR & its Instts are covered under the Administrative Tribunals Act 1986 and the Central Administrative Tribunal is the initial forum for arising any litigation concerning the service conditions of its employees.

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) of which the respondent is a constituent part is not an “industry” within the meaning of section 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 as it is predominantly a research institute giving know-how and skill to an industry. That CSIR is not engaged in production supply or distribution of goods and services as would justify it to be termed an “industry”. It is submitted that the role of CSIR is involved in the establishment, maintenance and

management of laboratories workshops, institutes and organisations to further scientific and industrial researches and to utilize and exploit for purposes of experiment or otherwise any discovery or invention likely to be used for Indian industry. That it is involved in the collection dissemination of information in regard *inter alia* publication of scientific papers and a journal of industrial research and development.

In one matter the Full Bench of the Central Administrative Tribunal had declared CSR to be an Industry. Ordered Special Leave Petition (SLP) was filed before the Supreme Court of India Challenging the Full Bench Order of the Tribunal which had declared CSIR and its constituents National Labs/Instt. to be an industries. On CSIRS SLP notices were issued and it was admitted as a Civil Appeal. In Civil Appeal No. 1787-1792/91 CSIR & Anr Vs Padma Ravinder Nath & Ors. The Hon'ble Supreme Court as per its final order dt. 18-7-2000 has been pleased to set aside the CAT Full Bench Order declaring CSIR and its constituents as Industry.

The Supreme Court Judgement has cleared the controversy surrounding CSIR and its establishments being covered under the Industrial Disputes Act or otherwise. It has settled the position for the present and the contrary judgements of other courts have been finally resolved by the Apex Court holding CSIR not to be an industry.

The workman applicant has filed rejoinder. In his rejoinder he has reiterated the averments of his claim statement and has denied most of the paras of the written statement. The management has also denied most of the paras of the claim statement.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused the papers on the record.

It was submitted from the side of the Union that Shri Satya Pal joined into the employment of the Central Road Research Institute w.e.f. 1-1-1987 as a labourer and was continued till 28-6-1978. When his services were terminated he was treated as Daily Rated/Casual/Muster Roll worker and was paid wages as fixed and revised from time to time. He was not given equal pay as the other regular employees were getting. He made several representations but they were rejected. He has worked continuously for more than 240 days. He acquired the status of a permanent employee after completing 90 days of continuous employment from the initial date of his joining into the employment as provided under the Model Standing Orders Act, 1946. The action of the management is violative of Article 14, 16 & 39(d). No notice was displayed, no seniority list was prepared. The termination is violative of Section 30 of the Delhi Shops and Establishment Act, 1954. It is violative of Section 25F, G & H of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 read with Rule 76, 77 & 78 of the Industrial Dispute (Central) Rules, 1957. It was further submitted that it is violative of Section 25 N of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.

It was submitted from the side of the Respondent that Governing Body of CSIR has adopted FR and SR. CCS (CCA) and Conduct Rules and other Government Rules for regulating service conditions of its employee. CSIR and its

Institutions are covered under the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1986 and the Central Administrative Tribunal is the initial forum for raising any litigation concerning the service conditions of its employees. The Respondent is not an Industry as defined in Section 2 (j) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. It is not engaged in production's supply or distribution of goods and service. It is involved in the establishment, maintenance and management of laboratories workshops, Institutes and Organization to further scientific and industrial research. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 1787/92 CSIR and another Vs. Padma Ravinder Nath and others has held that CSIR and its constituents are not industries.

It was further submitted that it has been held in Bangalore Water Supply that Research Institute is not an industry. It has been held in (2001) 9 SCC cases referred to above that Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and its constituents are not industries. The same view has been reiterated in (1991) 1 SLR 245 (1990) 14 ATC 914, (1995) 5 SCC 75.

In view of the decisions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court the Respondent is not an Industry and the Court lacks inherent jurisdiction to decide the case.

The reference is replied thus :—

The action of the management of Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi in terminating the services of Shri Satya Pal w.e.f. 28-6-1998 is legal and justified. The workman applicant is not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

The Award is given accordingly.

Date : 24-2-2005.

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 3 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1128.—आौद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ऑल इंडिया रेडियो के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट आौद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण ने.—II. नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ मंख्या 107/98) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 3-3-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42011/19/97-आई आर (डी यू)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 3rd March, 2005

S.O. 1128.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 107/98) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No. II, New Delhi, now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of All India Radio and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 3-3-2005.

[No. L-42011/19/97-IR (DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER ; CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, NEW DELHI

Presiding Officer : R.N. Rai,

I.D. No. 107/1998

IN THE MATTER OF:

S/Shri Harish Kumar, S/o Sh. Chander Prakash
 S/Shri Ranjit, S/o. Sh. Amrender Singh & Mukesh,
 S/o. Sh. Ram Krishan, Labourers,
 C/o. Delhi Labour Union,
 Agarwal Bhawan, G.T. Road,
 Tis Hazari, Delhi

Versus

M/s. All India Radio through its Director, Akashwani Bhawan, Parliament Street, New Delhi.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-42011/19/97-IR(DU) Central Government dt. 16-4-1998 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

"Whether the action of the management of All India Radio in terminating the services of Shri Harish Kumar w.e.f. 17-6-96, Ranjit w.e.f. 17-6-96 and Mukesh w.e.f. 4-6-96 is legal, just and fair? If not, what relief the concerned workmen are entitled to."

The claimants have filed statement of claim. In their statement of claim the particulars are given below have been in the employment of the All India Radio as labourers and were being paid wages at the rate of Rs. 1,500 per month, presumably as fixed and revised from time to time under the Minimum Wages Act by the appropriate Government.

Sl. No.	Name & Father's Name	Job	Date of initial appointment	Date of termination
1.	Sh. Harish Kumar, S/o Sh. Chander Prakash	Labour	11-3-1995	17-6-1996
2.	Sh. Ranjit, S/o. Sh. Amrender Singh	Labour	9-11-1995	17-6-1996
3.	Sh. Mukesh	Labour	4-9-1995	4-6-1996

That the workman aforesaid were being treated as monthly paid muster roll workers and were posted under Shri A.K. Dixit, D.D.E., D-6, Godown, Akashwani and Doordarshan, Probyn Road, Delhi-110054 which is controlled by the Chief Engineer (NZ), Akashwani and Doordarshan, Jam Nagar House, Shah Jahan Road, New Delhi-110011. While, their counterparts doing the identical work and the work

of the same value but being treated as regular employees were being paid their salary in the pay scale of Rs. 750—940 with usual allowances admissible under the rules. The said regular employees were also enjoying other benefits such as Uniform, Casual Leave, Earned Leave, Gazetted/Festival/Restricted holidays and Medical Leave etc. that were completely denied to the workmen aforesaid. They have unblemished and uninterrupted record of service to their credit.

That the non-regularisation of services of the aforesaid workmen on the post of labourer in proper pay scale and allowance from the initial dates of their joining into the employment and termination of their services is wholly illegal, bad, unjust and malafide for the following amongst other reasons:—

1. That the jobs against which the aforesaid workmen were working are of regular and permanent nature of jobs.
2. That employing persons on regular nature of jobs and treating them as muster roll workers for indefinite period and paying them lesser remuneration than those doing the identical work and the work of same value amounts to unfair labour practice as provided in Section 2 (ra) read with Item No. 10 of Vth Schedule and read with Section 25T punishable under Section 25 U of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.
3. That it is violative of Article 14, 16 & 39 (d) of the Constitution of India.
4. That it amounts to sheer exploitation of Labour.
5. That the management of the All India Radio has not framed any rules or regulations nor get it passed by the U.P.S.C. and nor notified in the official Gazette for governing the service conditions of the daily rated/casual/muster roll/part-time/seasonal workers nor it has any certified Standing Orders, governing service conditions of such workers and, therefore, the Model Standing Orders framed under the Industrial Employment (standing Orders) Act, 1946 are applicable to the workmen and the management of the All India Radio.
6. That the workmen aforesaid have acquired the status of permanent employees from the initial dates of their appointment after completing 90 days of continuous employment as provided in the Model Standing Orders framed under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946. Even otherwise, the workmen have acquired the status of permanent employees from the initial date of their joining into the employment after completing 240 days of continuous employment and are deemed to have been taken into the employment on regular basis as has been held by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in case of Harish Kumar Vs. Registrar, Delhi High Court.
7. That the workmen aforesaid have not committed any misconduct whatsoever. However, in case of

any alleged misconduct, no memo or chargesheet was served and no domestic inquiry was conducted against them. They were not afforded any opportunity of being heard and were dismissed from service in the guise of simple termination.

8. That in case of retrenchment, no seniority list was displayed, no notice was given, no notice pay was offered and no service compensation was either offered or paid to the workmen at the time of termination of services.
9. That the impugned termination of services is violative of Section 30 of the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act, 1954 and the Rules made thereunder. It is also violative of Section 25F, G and H of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 read with Rules 76, 77 and 78 of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957.
10. That it is violative of Section 25N of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 as the management has not obtained any permission from the appropriate Government for effecting the retrenchment of the aforesaid workmen.

That the workmen aforesaid are unemployed since the date of their termination.

The management has filed written statement. In the written statement, it has been stated that all the contentions raised in the claim statement are wrong and denied. The workmen Harish and others have never worked in the office of the answering Respondent. The workmen have claimed in the statement of claim that they have worked in D-6, Godown, Probyn Road, Delhi. It is humbly submitted that in D-6 Godown, the entire work of loading, unloading, packing, unpacking etc. is awarded on contract basis to a reputed contractor. It is also humbly submitted that the answering Respondents have not engaged any casual labour during the period in question.

The workmen applicants have filed rejoinder. In their rejoinder they have reiterated the averments of their claim statement and have asserted that payment to them has not been made as regular employees. They have worked in D-6 Godown. They have denied most of the paras of the written statement. The management has stated that they worked in D-6 Godown where the work of loading, unloading and packing is done.

Evidence of both the parties has been taken.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused the record. It was submitted from the side of the workmen applicants that they were engaged @ 1500 per month. They were Muster Roll workers. Senior to them have been retained. They have not been made payment equal to the regular employees but the same work has been taken from them. They are entitled to get the benefits of 25F, G & H.

It was submitted from the side of the management that the workmen applicants were contractor's men. The work of contract has been entered into on various date

for loading, unloading and packing. They worked in D-6 Godown. In D-6 Godown there is only work of loading, unloading and packing and it is done through contractor. Letters regarding contract dated 2-5-95, 23-2-95, 25-6-96 and 20-10-95 have been filed with the record. From the perusal of the letters it transpires that contract work of loading, unloading and packing has been given to Carrier India Limited. It was submitted from the side of the management that the Manager of Carrier India Limited supplied these workmen for contract periods. They were not daily rated employees. payment to the contractor was made according to the work done. It was submitted from the side of the management that it is settled law that the work of loading, unloading and packing is an intermittent and casual work. It is not a work of perennial or permanent nature. Whenever articles are sent to the Godown there is need of labours to unload or load the articles and sometimes packing is required for such intermittent work. Regular employees or daily rated workers cannot be engaged. There is contract for service. It implies that the workmen applicants worked on payment according to the work through contractor. There is no master and servant relationship between the workmen and the management. No document regarding engagement as regular employees or muster roll employees has been filed with the record. The workmen applicant have stated on oath that they were muster roll workers but statement on oath is not sufficient in view of the fact that contract has been awarded to Careers India Limited for loading, unloading and packing work in Godown D-6. The workmen are not the daily rated workers or regular employees of the management so there is no question of termination of their services.

The reference is replied thus:—

The action of the management of All India Radio in terminating the services of Shri Harish Kumar w.e.f. 7-6-96, Shri Ranjit w.e.f 7-6-96 and Shri Mukesh w.e.f. 4-6-96 is legal, just and fair. The workmen applicants are not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

The Award is given accordingly.

Dated : 28-2-2005

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 3 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1129.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैं इण्डियन इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कमीकारों के बीच, अनुवंश में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं० 11, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 129/94) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 3-3-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/160/93-आईआर (डी.यू.)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 3rd March, 2005

S.O. 1129—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 129/94)

of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No. II, New Delhi, now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Indian Institute of Technology and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 3-3-2005.

[No. L. 42012/160/93-IR (DU)]
KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer
ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER ; CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, NEW DELHI

L.D. No. 129/94

Presiding Officer : R. N. RAI

IN THE MATTER OF:

Sh. M.S. Minhas,
C/o Delhi General Workers Union,
A-97, Karmapura, Shivaji Marg,
New Delhi-110015.

Versus

The Registrar,
M/s. Indian Institute of Technology,
Haus Khas, New Delhi-110016

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-42012/160/93-IR (DU) Central Government Dt. 16-11-1994 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

"Whether the action of the management of M/s. Indian Institute of Technology, dismissing the service of Sh. M. S. Minhas, Sr. Lab. Asstt. w.e.f. 22-05-1989 is justified? If not, what relief the concerned workman are entitled to?"

The Union has filed statement of claim on behalf of the workman. In the statement of claim, it has been stated that the applicant Mahabir Singh Minhas was employed by the management in its establishment initially as Junior Laboratory Assistant in the Electrical Engineering Deptt. of the Institute with effect from 13-04-1981 on probation and confirmed within stipulated period and the management while taking into consideration of his satisfactory work and conduct promoted him as Senior Laboratory Assistant in the Pay Scale of Rs. 1280/-, Rs. 2200/- and at the relevant time his wages were Rs. 1580/- p.m.

That the applicant/workman suddenly fell ill and remained under the medical treatment of M/s. Holy Family Hospital, New Delhi during the period from 10-5-1987 to 30-05-1987. The applicant continued his treatment as per advice of the Medical Officer and all the relevant facts in connection with his illness and treatment had properly been intimated to the Institute and on account of his disablement his mother informed the authorities of the Institution with regard to the general conditions of the applicant/workman. That the management though

received the information as well as the medical certificates from the applicant/workman from 09-10-1987 onwards issued him a charge sheet/memo on 11-03-1988 directing the workman to submit his explanation within a week, but owing to the disablement of the workman he could not send his reply as he has already explained the circumstances of his case to the management. It is humbly submitted that the management had again sent a charge sheet dt. 16-05-1988 making their allegations of remaining absent from duty, which allegations were false and frivolous.

That the management vide their order No. II TD/ESTT. II/89/263 dt. 21-4-1989 removed the applicant/workman from service without any notice and this fact with regard to the holding of domestic enquiry against the applicant had been conducted *ex parte* by the management, came to the notice of the workman, thus the management held the so called domestic enquiry in his absence without any proper intimation and the same is not acceptable to the workman. That the management had since been taken the action of removal from service of the applicant on the basis of the so called domestic enquiry, which was held *ex parte* by the management, the applicant sent his demand notice requesting the management to withdraw its arbitrary action of removal and the said notice sent under registered post on 15-01-1993 which was duly acknowledged by the management.

That the management is guilty to hold the domestic enquiry against the applicant in his absence without giving him proper opportunity in as much as the workman was under the treatment of the Hospital and incapable to move the inspite of the facts known to the management. The *ex parte* enquiry is against the principles of natural justice and on this score the so called domestic enquiry is vitiated. That the management did not consider the medical certificates submitted by the workman from the Holy Family Hospital, where he was under the treatment and the management insisted him to produce the medical certificates from the Govt. Hospital, which was not possible to him as he did not take any treatment from other Hospitals. Thus the management had deliberately and wilfully ignored the medical certificates submitted by the workman without any reason.

That the Enquiry Officer being the employee of the Establishment had only watched the interest of the management and held the domestic enquiry against the principles of natural justice and did not entertain the medical certificates already submitted by the workman and in the possession of the said management.

The management has filed written statement. In the written statement, it has been stated that the averments made in para 1 to the extent they form part of the record are admitted. However, it is submitted that Shri Minhas was appointed SLA in the pay scale of Rs. 380—560/- and his pay was fixed at Rs. 380/- with effect from 16-08-1985 (Forenoon). Later he opted the revised pay scale w.e.f. 01-01-1986 and his pay was fixed at Rs. 1320/- in the pay scale of Rs. 1320-30-1560-EB-40-2040 as mentioned in the para.

The averments made in para 2 are denied. In reply it is submitted that Shri Mahavir Singh Minhas had not applied for Commuted HPL for his illness or admission in hospital. Instead he on 01-05-1987 applied for Earned Leave for 24 days w.e.f. 04-05-1987 to 27-05-1987 on account of marriage ceremony which was granted as under, since he did not have the requisite number of days of EL to his credit :

- (i) EL for 12 days from 04-05-1987 to 15-05-1987.
- (ii) H.P.L. for 12 days from 16-05-1987 to 27-05-1987.

It is respectfully submitted that under Memorandum dt. 11-03-1988 he was informed that he was absenting from duty since 09-10-1987 and his absence has been considered unauthorised. Shri Minhas was advised to join duty immediately and in case he is ill, he should produce a Medical Certificate from Govt. Hospital/Dispensary/Registered Medical Practitioner/Institute Medical Officer together with written explanation by 18-03-1988 failing which disciplinary action will be taken against him as per the rules. Neither Shri Minhas joined duty nor did he send any medical certificate. Therefore, a charge sheet was served on him on 16-05-1988 informing him, if he does not submit his written statement of defence on or before the specified date or does not appear in person before the Inquiry Authority or otherwise fails or refuses to comply with the orders or directions issued in pursuance of the said Statutes/relevant rules, the Inquiry Authority may hold the Inquiry against him *ex parte*. Shri Minhas did not bother to respond. Therefore, to state that the allegations were false and frivolous is not correct.

It is submitted that since the charges in respect of Shri Minhas were proved by the Inquiry Officer, the Competent Disciplinary Authority decided to impose the penalty of removal from service imposed upon him vide Office Order No. IITD/Estt. II/89/3482 dt. 22-05-1989 after following the due process. His demand notice for withdrawal of the dismissal order was considered and his Advocate Shri P. Narula was informed that Shri M.S. Minhas has been removed from service after an inquiry in accordance with the Act and Statutes of the Institute.

It is submitted that Shri M.S. Minhas was given proper opportunity that Inquiry Officer, who issued him a Memo to appear before him on 24-08-1988 and again on 27-09-1988. In spite of this, Shri Minhas neither appeared before the Inquiry Officer nor sent his application to this effect. He was also sent by registered post, a copy of the brief of the Presenting Officer directing him to file reply to the charges contained in the Brief by 10-03-1989, failing which *ex parte* decision would be taken vide No. IITD/IDDC/SS/669 dt. 27-02-1989. He was also sent a copy of the Inquiry Report vide registered Memo No. IITD/E.II/89/263 dt. 21-04-1989 giving him an opportunity of making representation against the proposed penalty of removal from service which was also not responded. Hence, to state that the *ex parte* inquiry is against the principle of natural justice and so called domestic inquiry is vitiated is not correct.

The workman applicant has filed rejoinder. In his rejoinder he has stated that he fell ill on 10-05-1987 to 30-05-1987 and he continued his treatment in M/s. Holy Family Hospital. The Institute was intimated by his mother regarding disablement of the workman, still the management issued charge-sheet on 11-03-1988 directing the workman to submit his explanation within a week but the workman could not reply owing to his disablement. The charge sheet was sent against on 06-05-1988 regarding his absence from duty and *ex parte* inquiry was held and the applicant was dismissed from service w.e.f. 21-04-1989.

It was further submitted that the inquiry is absolutely *ex parte*. The applicant is regularly sending Medical Certificates, as such inquiry should not be held during the illness of the workman applicant. He has submitted Certificates regarding his treatment of M/s. Holy Family Hospital as well as AIIMS Hospital Emergency Department dated 17-09-1987. There are photocopies of prescriptions and have been denied by the management but the management witness has admitted that it is correct that on 11-03-1988 the workman had submitted that he could not go out anywhere because of some problem in his mouth. He has further admitted that it was his mother who had given the information. He has also admitted that Medical Certificates were received but they were from Private Medical Officer. The witness has further admitted that it is correct that he had been sending Medical Certificates upto 21-09-1989. He has further admitted that the prescriptions from M/s. Holy Family Hospital was submitted by the workman but not Certificate from that hospital. He has further admitted that since there is no communication made to the witness by the workman so he could not say whether his absence was justified or not. He has further submitted that he cannot say if the workman is not in a position to move at present. This witness has categorically admitted that the Respondent was informed of the illness of the workman applicant. He has continuously sent Certificates upto 21-09-1989 and the Certificate under prescriptions were of M/s. Holy Family Hospital. From the above discussions it is obvious that the workman applicant has regularly sent Medical Certificates as it has been categorically admitted by the management witness in his cross-examination. So it could not be said that the workman applicant was absent without notice. It is also admitted to the management that the inquiry was held *ex parte* and it was held during the sickness of the workman applicant.

It was submitted from the side of the management that he should have got treatment from the Indian Institute of Technology. There are facilities for employee's treatment and he would not have to spend money on his treatment. The employee cannot be bound to take treatment at the discretion of the management. Permission of the management is required when the employee wants to get him treated in the hospital of the management. There may be certain reasons owing to which the workman did not prefer to get treatment from the Institute of the respondents. He has not claimed the expenses of his treatment. He might be getting more facilities in

M/s. Holy Family Hospital and that hospital may be reliable to him so he cannot be compelled by the management to get medical treatment as directed by the management. An employee is free to get himself treated from that Institute in which he has faith and from which he gets more facilities. He was simply Lab Assistant and it is quite obvious that he got himself treated with M/s. Holy Family Hospital and he has got prescription of AIIMS medical institute also. As such this fact is established that during the period of inquiry the workman applicant was sick so he could not attend the inquiry. My attention was drawn to JT 1988 (6) SC 55. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that the opportunity according to the principles of natural justice is to be given and it should be effective opportunity and not a mere pretence in the departmental proceedings where a charge-sheet is issued. In the instant case the inquiry was held during the sickness of the workman applicant so effective opportunity to him has not been given by the management. It was submitted from the side of the workman applicant that he has turned completely blind so he could not attend the Court but he was represented by his relatives. It was argued from the side of the management that the workman applicant has abandoned the work and he was absent without notice. The management witness has admitted that his mother informed him about the sickness of the workman applicant. He has also admitted that Medical Certificates were sent to the department as such the department was kept apprised of the sickness of the workman applicant. He cannot be said to be absent unauthorisedly. So far as the abandonment is concerned the Hon'ble Supreme Court in 1979 I LLJ 257 (SC) has held that abandonment by workman is always a question of fact. There should be clear intentions of abandonment. Absence cannot be converted into abandonment of employment. The workman applicant was absent owing to his illness, as such it cannot be said that he has intention to abandonment his job. He went on sending medical certificates admittedly from M/s. Holy Family Hospital and sought leave in the meantime and *ex parte* inquiry was held and his services were terminated. Such termination of service is arbitrary and illegal. There is no question of dismissal as the workman applicant has all along been sending medical certificates. *Ex parte* inquiry is liable to be set aside and it is hereby set aside.

The reference is replied thus :—

The action of the management of M/s. Indian Institute of Technology in dismissing the services of Sh. M.S. Minhas, Sr. Lab. Assistant w.e.f. 22-5-1989 is not justified. The workman applicant is entitled to be reinstated with full backwages and continuity of service w.e.f. 22-5-1989. The Respondents are directed to reinstate the workman applicant within one month from publication of the Award. In case of default the workman applicant will be entitled to get interest of 12% per annum on the entire backwages. Costs easy.

The Award is given accordingly.

Date : 2-3-2005.

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 3 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1130.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ बड़ोदा के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/ब्रम्मन्यालालय, जयपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 20/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 3-3-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/61/2002-आईआर (बी-II)]

एन.पी. केशवन, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 3rd March, 2005

S.O. 1130—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 20/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jaipur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Bank of Baroda and their workman, received by the Central Government on 3-3-2005.

[No. L-12011/61/2002-IR (B-II)]

N.P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JAIPUR

Case No. CGIT-20/2002

Reference No. L-12011/61/2002 IR(B-II)

The Bank of Baroda Karmachari Union,

Rajasthan State,

Through Regional Secretary,

D-38A, Ashok Marg,

C-Scheme, Ahinsa Circle,

Jaipur

... Applicant—Union

Versus

Bank of Baroda

Through,

Deputy General Manager,

Rajasthan Zone,

4th Floor, Anand Bhawan,

Sansar Chandra Road,

Jaipur

... Non-applicant

PRESENT :

Presiding Officer : Sh. R.C. Sharma

For the applicant : Sh. Rajendra Arora

For the non-applicant : Sh. R. C. Papriwal

Date of award : 31-12-2004

AWARD

1. The Central Government is exercise of the powers conferred under Clause 'D' of sub-sections 1 to Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as the 'Act') has referred the following industrial dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal which runs as under :—

"Whether the action of the management of Bank of Baroda, Jaipur in awarding the punishment of reduction by 2 stages in the time scale with

cumulative effect on Shri S.P. Jain vide order dated 26-3-1999 was legal and justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to and from which date?"

2. The applicant-union in its claim petition has pleaded that Sh. S.P. Jain, presently working as Computer Operator, joined the bank service on 26-11-80 in the clerical cadre, who was chargesheeted on 26-12-96 and after conducting the enquiry the charges No. 3 and 4 were found partly proved by the Enquiry Officer. The disciplinary authority vide his order dated 26-3-99 imposed on him the punishment of reduction by two stages in the time-scale with cumulative effect. The workman preferred an appeal against it which was rejected by the appellate authority vide his order dated 10-3-2000. Being aggrieved with the order of the disciplinary authority, the Union raised an industrial dispute before the Conciliation Officer who submitted a failure report to the Central Government.

3. The applicant-union has assailed the punishment order dated 26-3-99 on the grounds that the chargesheet dated 26-12-96 is in contravention of the provisions of the Bipartite Settlement, that the delinquent was not provided with the documents to prove his innocence, that the conclusion drawn by the Enquiry Officer in relation to charge No. 3 & 4 is vague and inclusive, that the disciplinary authority has passed the order without application of mind and that the workman being in the clerical cadre was neither having any discretionary power nor he was expected to perform supervisory duties. As such, the alleged misconduct was committed under the supervision and control of his superior. It has also been alleged that the workman was working as a Reliever and before asking him to work in a department of specialized function of foreign exchange, he was not imparted any training to perform his job. The Union has further averred that the findings of the Enquiry Officer are ambiguous and vague who has not given his specific finding relating to the charge and he has not reached to the conclusion that any of the charges alleged by the management stands proved against the workman. The Union has also challenged the conclusion drawn by the disciplinary authority on the count that he has not differed with the findings of the Enquiry Officer, still he had awarded the said punishment to the workman, which is disproportionate. The Union, therefore, has prayed that the punishment order dated 26-3-99 be declared as illegal and unjustified and the workman should be compensated for the loss he had to suffer on account of the impugned order.

4. The non-applicant in his counter-statement has disputed the claim on the grounds that on 31-12-95, it was Sunday, yet the balance which is shown to be drawn on 31-12-95 pertain to the date 30-12-95 and it was simply a typographical error, that the allegations imputed against the workman are within the ambit of the misconduct, that the workman was himself indulged in the alleged misconduct and that the management had proved the charges levelled against the workman. The non-applicant has further supported the findings arrived at by the Enquiry Officer and has stated that all the material documents connected with the charges were within the

knowledge of the workman, who has mentioned them in his appeal preferred before the appellate authority.

5. In the rejoinder, the applicant-union has reiterated the facts as stated in the statement of claim.

6. I have heard both the parties and have gone through the record.

7. The Id. representative for the applicant-Union while assailing the fairness of the enquiry and the findings arrived at by the Enquiry Officer has raised various objections which are discussed hereunder :—

8. To begin with, vide chargesheet dated 26-12-96, four charges were imputed against the delinquent-workman, out of them charges No. 3 & 4 were only found to be partly proved. Charge No. 3 reads that on 30-10-95 in PSCFC register a bill No 4/609258 for DM 49199.40 was entered by the delinquent and because of which an amount of Rs. 4 lakhs was provisionally disbursed and later on the entry was struck off from the register and no bill was rendered by the party. After examining the evidence on the charge, the Enquiry Officer arrived at a conclusion that on 30-10-95 and the said bill number was entered in the register by the delinquent and because of which an amount of Rs. 4 lakhs was provisionally disbursed.

9. Charge No. 4 speaks that on 10-10-95 under serial No. PSCFC 4/609231 a bill was entered into the register by the delinquent for DM 49781.43 and the disbursement has been given to the party amounting to Rs. 10 lakhs and subsequently the entry in the PSCFC register has been struck off.

10. The Enquiry Officer found it to be proved that under serial no. 4-609231 a bill was entered by the delinquent in the register on 10-10-95 for DM 49781.43 and provisionally amount Rs. 10 lakhs was given to the party. Thus, the first part of the charge was considered to be proved against the delinquent. The Id. representative for the workman has assailed the conclusions recorded by the Enquiry Officer, whereas the Id. representative for the non-applicant has supported them.

Objection No. 1

11. The Id. representative for the workman contends that before issuing the chargesheet to the workman no explanation was called from him, which means that the disciplinary authority was pre-determined to chargesheet him which is in violation of the provisions of Bipartite Settlement. The Id. representative in this regard has relied upon para 19.1 of the Bipartite Settlement dated 9-10-66 and has further argued that this concept has been elaborated by the Hon'ble Rajasthan High Court in RLW 97(2) 1343 which substantiate that the disciplinary authority should first give an opportunity to the workman to submit the explanation to the charges.

12. Countering this submission, the Id. representative for the non-applicant submits that as per clause 19.1 of the Bipartite Settlement, it is not necessary that explanation should be called for from the delinquent, all the more, it may be desirable to call for the explanation, but there is no principle which compels the disciplinary authority to call for the explanation prior to the issuance

of the chargesheet. The Id. representative to strengthen his submission has referred to AIR 1968 SC 236; 1992 Lab IC Orissa 265 & 1992 Lab IC Karnataka 1367.

13. I have bestowed my thoughtful consideration to the rival contentions.

14. Para 19.1 of the Bipartite Settlement dated 19-10-66 lays down that the person against whom disciplinary action is proposed or likely to be taken shall in the first instance be informed of the particulars of the charge against him and shall have a proper opportunity to give his explanation as to such particulars.

15. The perusal of the aforesaid clause indicate that this clause does not mandate that without obtaining the explanation or affording an opportunity of the explanation to the delinquent no enquiry can be initiated against the delinquent. The Id. representative for the workman in this context has referred to RLW 1997 (2) 1343, which I have carefully gone through and it was a case under Rajasthan Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1958, whereas the Enquiry Officer was already appointed at the time of issuing the chargesheet and thereafter the delinquent was asked to submit his reply. It was considered as violation of Rules 16(2) and 16(4) of the Rules of 1958. As such, the facts of the referred to decision are dissimilar to the present one.

16. On the other hand, the Id. representative for the non-applicant has drawn my attention towards the decision AIR 1968 SC 236, wherein the Hon'ble Apex Court has observed that although in a domestic enquiry it may be desirable to call for an explanation before serving a chargesheet on the delinquent-workman, but there is no principle which compels such a course. The other judicial pronouncements 1992 Lab IC Orissa 265 and 1992 Lab IC Karnataka 1367 have also followed the similar principle and the pronouncements strengthen the submission canvassed on behalf of the non-applicant. Accordingly, I find no force in the submission made on behalf of the workman and it is rejected.

Objection No. II

17. The next contention set forth on behalf of the workman is that the impugned chargesheet is not a correct factual narration of facts. The Id. representative for the workman has drawn my attention towards the chargesheet and has pointed out that in the second line of the beginning paragraph of the chargesheet, it is stated that the misconduct was committed by the delinquent on 31-12-95, which falls on Sunday. The another ground adopted by the Id. representative is that the chargesheet is vague and the charges are of the general nature. The workman had prepared the vouchers under the instructions of his in-charge officer and followed his instructions and what wrong has been committed by him has not been spelt out in the chargesheet. The Id. representative further adds that the entries were made in the register under the direction of officer and it has not been disclosed whether the chargesheet is under major misconduct or the minor misconduct. In reply before the Regional Commissioner, the non-applicant has disclosed

that the charges are covered under Clause 19(7) of the Bipartite Settlement which is minor misconduct and such minor misconduct is only punishable as per Clause 19(8) of the Bipartite Settlement, according to which the penalty has not been imposed on the workman.

18. In response, the Id. representative for the non-applicant submits that it is not disputed that on 31-12-95 it was Sunday, but the mistake occurred on account of typographical error and the balance of the amount pertained to the date 30-12-95 and this mistake was further explained during the course of the domestic enquiry and simply on this ground the case of the workman has not been prejudiced. The charge was read over to the workman who had not raised an objection at that time. The Id. representative further submits at the relevant materials have been included in the chargesheet on the basis of which it cannot be stated that the chargesheet is vague.

19. I have considered the rival contentions.

20. So far as the incorrect mention of date 31-12-95 instead of 30-12-95, is concerned, on a peep into the record it appears that this fact was disclosed to the workman during the course of the enquiry that it was simply a typographical error. Moreover, when the charge was read over to the delinquent, no such objection was raised on this account. Therefore, this submission is not tenable.

21. The Id. representative for the workman has also contended that the workman had followed the instructions of the superior officer while discharging his duties and it was not a misconduct on the part of the delinquent. But it is clear from the particulars of the charge as well as from the evidence available on the record that on 30-12-95, in PSCFC register the bill No. 4/609258 was entered by the delinquent because of which an amount of Rs. 4 lakhs was provisionally disbursed. The Id. representative for the workman has failed to show how the delinquent himself was not responsible for the said misconduct. Accordingly, I do not find any substance in the submission made on behalf of the workman, which is not acceptable.

22. It has then been argued that the chargesheet does not disclose as to under which provision of the Bipartite Settlement the misconduct of the workman was covered. This submission is not sustainable for the simple reasons that in the chargesheet at its foot the misconducts are categorised as below :—

you are, hereby, charged as under :

- (1) Doing an act of gross negligence involving or likely to involve the bank in serious loss.
- (2) Doing an act prejudicial to the interest of the bank
- (3) Doing an act of unbecoming of bank employee.
- (4) Doing acts involving lack of integrity.
- (5) Doing an act of altering bank's record.

23. Clause 19.5 of the Bipartite Settlement defines the conduct of delinquent of "doing any act prejudicial to the interest of the Bank or gross negligence or

negligence involving or likely to involve the bank in serious loss" as the gross misconduct. In view of this provision contained in Clause 19.5 of the Bipartite Settlement, the contention set forth on behalf of the workman is not acceptable.

24. On this point, the Id. representative for the workman has also referred to (1985) I LLN SC 602, wherein the acts of misconduct were not specified in standing orders or services regulations of the establishment. On these facts, the Hon'ble Court has observed that when the misconducts are not so specified, the workman cannot be punished. The another decision relied upon by the Id. representative for the workman on this point is 2003 (3) SCT Delhi 450, wherein the Hon'ble Court has mentioned the various grounds on which the validity of the chargesheet can be questioned and two of them are (i) when the chargesheet does not disclose any misconduct and (ii) if it is vague. I have gone through these decisions, but the facts of both these referred to cases are not applicable to the present controversy.

25. On the other hand, the Id. representative for the non-applicant has placed his reliance upon 2003 LLR Karnataka 878, wherein it has been held that when the chargesheet is alleged to have been vague one, it should be pointed out how the charges are vague and what relevant materials have not been stated in the chargesheet.

26. It flows from the aforesaid discussion on the point that the workman has failed to show the grounds on which it can be presumed that the chargesheet is vague. Therefore, the contention of the Id. representative for the non-applicant is fully supported by this judicial pronouncement. Accordingly, I find no force in the submission advanced on behalf of the workman which is negated.

Objection No. III

27. The Id. representative for the workman has raised the next objection that the copies of the relevant documents were not made available to the delinquent which were essential for making out his case. On this ground, he has further argued that the copies of the bill No. 4-600180 and 4-600181 were not provided to him which were essential for his defence. The another document, the copy thereof was not provided to the workman, is stated to be the preliminary investigation report. The Id. representative has placed his reliance upon 2002 (5) SLR Punjab & Haryana 763.

28. On the other hand, the Id. representative for the non-applicant submits that this matter was investigated by the CBI. Hence, some of the documents were in the possession of the CBI, therefore, the preliminary investigation report could not be made available to the workman. His further submission is that after the proceedings drawn on 5-2-97 by the Enquiry Officer, this objection was never raised further on behalf of the workman during the course of the enquiry. Besides this document, the copies of the other relevant documents were made available to the workman and the non-supply of the preliminary investigation report has not caused any prejudice to the delinquent.

29. On a perusal of the proceedings drawn on 5-2-97, it appears that on behalf of the workman a request was made to the Enquiry Officer to afford him a copy of the preliminary investigation report and it was shown on behalf of the management that the connected documents are lying in the possession of the CBI and, therefore, the Presenting Officer was unable to supply the copy of the said report to the workman. Thus, it is evident that this document was not in the possession of the management and could be furnished to the workman on account of this inability.

30. So far as the furnishing of the copies of the said bills to the workman is concerned, suffice it note here that the Id. representative for the workman could not be able to point out how these documents were material to the controversy, whereas the bills in question were entirely different, which were relied upon by the Enquiry Officer. It also appears from the perusal of the proceedings dated 2-4-97 that the copies of the relevant documents were furnished to the delinquent and he was also afforded an opportunity for inspection of the documents. Thus, the submission put forth on behalf of the workman is not fortified from the record. The Id. representative for the workman has placed his reliance upon 2002 (5) SLR Punjab & Haryana 763, wherein the Hon'ble Court has observed that the documents collected and evidence recorded in the preliminary enquiry, the copies thereof must be supplied to the delinquent and the non-supply of such documents amounts to denial of the opportunity of being heard.

31. By contrast, the Id. representative for the non-applicant has drawn my attention towards (1996) 11 SCC 599; II LLJ 1997 Karnataka 528 & AIR 1974 SC 1589.

32. In (1996) 11 SCC 599, the Hon'ble Apex Court has found that the preliminary enquiry report does not form any foundation for passing the order of dismissal and it was considered not necessary to supply the copy of the same to the delinquent. The observation of the Hon'ble Court is quoted as below :—

"The main ground was that the report of the preliminary enquiry conducted against him before initiating departmental enquiry, was not supplied to him and, therefore, it is violative of the principle of natural justice. The High Court has rejected the contention and, in our view, quite rightly. The preliminary report is only to decide and assess whether it would be necessary to take any disciplinary action against the delinquent officer and it does not form any foundation for passing the order of dismissal against the employee".

33. Similar view has been expressed by the Hon'ble Karnataka High Court in II LLJ 1997 528.

34. In AIR 1974 SC 1589, the last decision relied upon the Id. representative for non-applicant on the point, the complaints were received against the delinquent and the inspecting Assistant Commissioner was asked by the Commissioner of the Income Tax to probe into the matter. Accordingly, a report was submitted by him and

the Hon'ble Apex Court has held that the appellant delinquent was not entitled to receive a copy of the report made by the inspecting Assistant Commissioner unless the Enquiry Officer relied on these reports. It was also further observed that "it is very necessary for an authority which orders an enquiry to be satisfied that there are *prima facie* grounds for holding a disciplinary enquiry and, therefore, before he makes up his mind he will either himself investigate or direct his subordinates to investigate in the matter and it is only after he receives the results of these investigations that he can decide as to whether disciplinary action is called for or not. Therefore, these documents of the nature of inter-departmental communications between officers preliminary to the holding of enquiry have really no importance unless the Enquiry Officer wants to reply on them for his conclusions. In that case it would only be right the copies of the same should be given to the delinquent."

35. The ld. representative for the workman was unable to point it out as to how the Enquiry Officer has relied upon the preliminary investigation report while arriving at the findings of the guilt against the workman. In view of the aforesaid legal position and the observation made by the Hon'ble Apex Court, the submission made by the ld. representative for the workman does not derive any assistance from 2002 (5) SLR Punjab & Haryana 763 and the submission advanced on behalf of the ld. representative for non-applicant is strengthened by the decisions referred to by him. As such, the objection raised on behalf of the workman is not sustainable and is rejected accordingly.

Objection No. IV

36. The ld. representative for the workman has also challenged the findings of the Enquiry Officer on the ground that several documents were produced by the management but no witness was examined by it to prove them. In support of his submission, the ld. representative has placed his reliance upon 1998 (78) FLR SC 700; 2003 (3) SCT Punjab & Haryana 82, 1963 II LLJ SC 67 & AIR 1989 Patna 66.

37. Countering this submission, the ld. representative for the non-applicant contends that the documents produced by the management were genuine and they were in the knowledge of the workman and hence, there was no necessity to produce any witness on behalf of the management to exhibit them. The ld. representative has drawn my attention towards the decision reported in (1998) 7 SCC 97.

38. It is disclosed from the perusal of the proceedings dated 5-2-97 that on behalf of the management about 18 documents were produced before the Enquiry Officer which were marked as ME-1 to ME-18 in the presence of the delinquent. It is further revealed that at the time of exhibiting these documents by the Presenting Officer, no objection was raised on behalf of the delinquent to this effect. Secondly, it could be agitated on behalf of the workman that these documents were not in his knowledge earlier or that they were not the part of the alleged transactions in the bank.

39. In 1998 (67) FLR SC 700, referred to on behalf of the workman, the facts are that the Tribunal on a consideration of the documents placed before it found that the documents marked as exhibits were not properly proved and the non-examination of the concerned victim was also fatal to the case of the prosecution. The Tribunal also found that there was also a total dearth of evidence to bring home the charge that the delinquent officer was living in a manner unbecoming of a Government Servant. It was on this ground that the non-examination of the material witness was considered to be fatal. But in the case on hand the facts are entirely different where the genuineness of the documents while marking them as exhibits on behalf of the management could not be assailed on behalf of the delinquent before the Enquiry Officer, which leads to infer that he had no objection in exhibiting them during the course of the enquiry.

40. The next case relied upon by the ld. representative for workman is 2003 (3) SCT Punjab & Haryana 82, wherein the facts are that the prosecution did not examine any relevant witness nor produced any relevant evidence during enquiry to prove the charge. The delinquent did not get an opportunity to cross-examine and he was also not furnished an opportunity to show cause. Under these circumstances, it was held by the Hon'ble Court that the punishment was passed in violation of principles of natural justice. Apparently, the facts of this decision do not bear the resemblance with the present one.

41. I have also gone through the decision reported in AIR 1989 Patna 66 and 1963 II LLJ SC 67, referred to by the ld. representative for the workman but their facts are dissimilar to the present controversy. Therefore, the ld. representative for the workman does not derive any help from these decisions.

42. As against it, in (1998) 7 SCC 97, the decision relied upon by the ld. representative for the non-applicant, the facts thereof are that the documents were taken on file during the course of the enquiry and the delinquent perused everyone of them before the conclusion of the enquiry. The copies thereof were also furnished to him and he was given the opportunity to present his defence. Instead of giving numbers to the exhibits as and when the documents were taken on file, the Enquiry Officer had given serial numbers to the exhibits at the conclusion of the enquiry and the Hon'ble Court on facts has held that the adoption of such a procedure by the Enquiry Officer was not violative of the principles of natural justice. The submission advanced on behalf of the non-applicant is fully fortified by this judicial pronouncement and in view of the decision discussed above the submission made on behalf of the workman cannot be sustained and is rejected accordingly.

Objection No. V

43. The ld. representative for the workman has further assailed the findings of the Enquiry Officer on the ground that the findings arrived at by the Enquiry Officer are not based on logical conclusions. The ld. representative adds

that the findings of the Enquiry Officer are perverse as no person of ordinary prudence would reach to the conclusion as has been held by the Enquiry Officer while stating that the charge is partly proved and the findings are without any appreciation of evidence and documents, which are liable to be quashed and set aside. The ld. representative places his reliance upon 2003 (4) SCT Rajasthan 765, 1969 (2) LLJ SC 379 and 2002 (4) LLN Rajasthan 1070.

44. This contention has been opposed on behalf of the non-applicant on the ground that the Enquiry Officer has discussed the evidence in his report. The ld. representative has drawn my attention towards (2003) 3 SCC 583.

45. It is revealed on a perusal of the enquiry report that the Enquiry Officer has considered the rival contentions, which he has narrated in his report and after taking them into consideration, he has recorded the conclusion of the guilt of the delinquent. Therefore, the submission set forth on behalf of the workman is not fortified from the record and the decisions referred to on his behalf are not applicable to the present controversy being distinct from it as depicted below.

46. In the first decision referred to on behalf of the workman, 2003, (4) SCT Rajasthan 765, the delinquent was charged with the allegation of accepting the bribe and the enquiry report was based on no evidence. Therefore, the order of discharge from the service of the delinquent passed the disciplinary authority and appellate authority was quashed.

47. In another case 1969 II LLJ SC 379, the Tribunal has held that the findings recorded by the Enquiry Officer on the charges were perverse in the sense of not being supported by any legal evidence. Therefore, this finding of the Tribunal was held to be justified by the Hon'ble Apex Court. But in the present case, the Enquiry Officer has recorded his findings on the charges on the basis of the documentary evidence adduced before him during the course of enquiry. Similarly, in 2002 (4) LLN Rajasthan 1070, the facts are that burden of proving the charge was put on the delinquent officer and since there was no enquiry report in the case, the Hon'ble Court has held that it could not be said as to what type of evidence was led by the department. Thus, the ld. representative for workman does not deserve any help from them.

48. In (2003) 3 SCC 583, referred to on behalf of the non-applicant, the Hon'ble Apex Court while differentiating between the approach in criminal proceedings and the disciplinary proceedings has observed as below:-

“In the disciplinary proceedings the preliminary question is whether the employee is guilty of such conduct, as would merit action against him, whereas in criminal proceedings the question is whether the offences registered against him are established and if established what sentence should be imposed upon him. The standard of proof, the mode of enquiry and the rules governing the enquiry and trial are conceptually different. (See State of Rajasthan v.

B.K. Meena). In case of disciplinary enquiry the technical rules of evidence have no application. The doctrine of ‘‘proof beyond doubt’’ has no application. Preponderance of probabilities and some material on record are necessary to arrive at the conclusion whether or not the delinquent has committed misconduct.”

49. In view of this observation made by the Apex court, the findings recorded by the Enquiry Officer are strengthened which are based on materials on record necessary to arrive at the conclusion. Therefore, the submission made on behalf of the workman is repelled having no force therein.

Objection No. VI

50. The ld. representative for the workman has also contended that the disciplinary authority has passed the order in routine and in a mechanical manner without proper application of mind. He has not elaborately dealt with the objections raised on behalf of the workman in his written submissions and because the report of the Enquiry Officer was not reasoned one, the disciplinary authority was required to give the reasons for passing the punishment order. The ld. representative has relied upon 2002 (4) LLN Rajasthan 1070 and 2003 (4) SCT Rajasthan 765 in support of his submission. On the other hand, the ld. representative for the non-applicant has urged that when the Enquiry Officer has considered the evidence on record, then after agreeing with the said report, the disciplinary authority was not required to give his own reasons in his order. In this manner, the ld. representative for the non-applicant has supported the order of the disciplinary authority passed on 26-3-99 and has placed his reliance upon 1987 (2) LLJ SC 504.

51. The disciplinary authority while passing the punishment order dated 26-3-99 at para 4 has observed that he has given a serious thought to the documents, evidence, other relevant record of the enquiry and the personal hearing to the delinquent against the proposed punishment and after considering all these records, he has reached to the conclusion to impose the punishment of reduction by two stages in the time-scale with cumulative effect.

52. In 2002 (4) LLN Rajasthan 1070, the Hon'ble Court has found that the disciplinary authority's order was not a speaking order which was lacking and on this ground the order of the disciplinary authority was not sustained. The perusal of this decision also discloses that the disciplinary authority on receipt of enquiry report did not hear the delinquent, nor he was given a copy of the enquiry report, may an opportunity was afforded to him to make the representation against the enquiry report and by ‘‘a cryptic and two lines’’ order the penalty was imposed on him. Whereas in the present case, as stated supra, the disciplinary authority has given an opportunity of personal hearing to the delinquent and has considered the material placed before him. Therefore, this case is not applicable to the present one.

53. The another case relied upon by the ld. representative for workman is 2003 (4) SCT Rajasthan 765

which I have carefully gone through, but the facts thereof are dissimilar from the present one.

54. In 1987 (2) LLJ SC 504, referred to on behalf of the non-applicant, the observation made by the Hon'ble Apex Court is usefully quoted as below :-

“The punishing authority has placed reliance upon the report of the Enquiry Officer which means that he has not only agreed with the findings of the Enquiry Officer, but also has accepted the reasons given by him for the findings. In our opinion, when the punishing authority agrees with the findings of the Enquiry Officer and accepts the reasons given by him in support of such findings, it is not necessary for the punishing authority to again discuss evidence and come to the same findings as that of the Enquiry Officer and give the same reasons for the findings. We are unable to accept the contention made on behalf of the appellant that the impugned order of termination is vitiated as it is a non-speaking order and, does not contain any reason. When by the impugned order the punishing authority has accepted the findings of the Enquiry Officer and the reasons given by him, the question of non-compliance with the principles of natural justice does not arise. It is also incorrect to say that the impugned order is not a speaking order.”

55. In view of this observation, it cannot be accepted that there is no proper application of mind by the disciplinary authority while passing the punishment order dated 26-3-99 and the objection raised in this context on behalf of the workman is negated.

Objection No. VII

56. Lastly, the 1d. representative for the workman contends that the punishment order dated 26-3-99 is contrary to the provision of Bipartite Settlement since the chargesheet was issued for the minor misconduct in terms of the Clause 19.7 of the Bipartite Settlement for which the maximum punishment under Clause 19.8 can be the stoppage of increment for a period not longer than six months. It has been opposed on behalf of the non-applicant.

57. Suffice it to say that the workman was chargesheeted for doing an act of gross-negligence involving or likely to involve the bank in serious loss, doing an act prejudicial to the interest of the bank which falls under Clause 19.5(j) of the Bipartite Settlement as a gross misconduct and the penalty thereof is enshrined under Clause 19.6. It appears that the punishment order has been passed under Clause 19.6 of the Bipartite Settlement which is provided for the gross misconduct. Thus, there is no legal lacunae which could invalidate the impugned order and the objection raised on this count is meritless and is untenable. The disciplinary authority has passed the proportionate punishment looking to the nature of the guilt of the delinquent which does not call for any interference.

58. For the foregoing reasons, the objections raised on behalf of the workman are not sustainable and are repelled accordingly. The claim of the workman is liable to be dismissed.

59. In the result, the reference is answered in the negative against the workman and in favour of the management and it is held that the order dated 26-3-1999 awarding the punishment of reduction by two stages in the time-scale with cumulative effect on the workman is legal and justified. An award is passed in these terms accordingly.

60. Let a copy of the award be sent to the Central Government for publication under Section 17(1) of the Act.

R.C. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 3 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1131.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/प्रम न्यायालय, जयपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 55/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 03-03-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/95/2003-आई.आर. (बी-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 3rd March, 2005

S.O. 1131.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 55/2003) of the Cent. Govt. Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jaipur as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the management of Bank of Baroda and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 03-03-2005.

[No. L-12012/95/2003-IR (B-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JAIPUR

Case No. CGIT-55/2003

Reference No. L-12012/95/2003-IR (B-II)

Sh. Mishri Lal Koli,
S/o Sh. Jania Lal,
Subhash Colony, Kolipada,
Ward No. 17, Gangapur City,
Sawai Madhupur

....Applicant

Versus

1. Manager, Bank of Baroda,
Branch Karauli, Karauli.
2. Regional Manager, Bank of Baroda,
Anand Bhawan, 4th Floor,
Sansar Chand Road Jaipur

3. Chief Manager, Bank of Baroda,
Mandavi, Baroda.Non-Applicants

Present :

Presiding Officer : Sh. R.C. Sharma
For the applicant : Sh. L.L. Gupta
For the non-applicant : Sh. Shyam Vyas.
Date of award : 19-1-2005

AWARD

1. The Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred under clause 'D' of sub-sections 1 & 2(A) to Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as the 'Act') has referred the following industrial dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal which runs as under :—

"Whether the contention of the workman Sh. Mishrilal Koki that he was worked continuously for more than 240 days in the consecutive 12 months during the period from 20-11-89 to 16-5-2002 with the management of Bank of Baroda is correct ? If yes, whether the action of the Branch Manager, Bank of Baroda, Karauli Branch in terminating the services of the workman is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to and from which date ?"

2. The workman in his statement of claim has pleaded that he was employed on 20-11-1989 on daily wages basis who continuously worked up to 16-5-2002 at the various branches of the non-applicant bank and had completed 240 days in each calendar year during this period. The non-applicant bank vide its notification had invited the applications of those candidates who had completed 90 days of service with it and on consideration, they were regularly appointed. But, as per the averments of the workman, he was not regularly appointed though he was working w.e.f. 20-11-1989 with the bank. He has further stated that his service was terminated on 16-5-2002 without giving him one month's notice or pay in lieu thereof and the retrenchment compensation in contravention of the requirements as laid down under Section 25-G of the Act. It is also stated that the services of junior persons to him, who have been named at para 3 of the claim statement, were regularised by the bank in violation of Section 25-F of the Act. The workman has urged that his termination order be set aside and he be reinstated in the service with its continuity and backwages.

3. The non-applicants, in their written counter, have averred that the workman had never worked on the post of the 4th class in the bank, but he was intermittently employed on daily wages basis on accrual of the contingencies. They have further stated that only in the year 1993, the persons appointed on daily wages basis were considered for their regularization who were eligible for it. They have also disputed the spell of work as stated by the workman in his claim statement and have denied any contravention of the provisions under Section 25-F and 25-G of the Act respectively on their part.

4. In the rejoinder, the workman has reiterated the facts as stated in the statement of claim.

5. On the pleadings of both the parties, the following points for determination were framed :—

I. Whether the workman was engaged on 20-11-1989 by the non applicant bank on daily wages basis, who continuously worked up to 15-05-2002 and, thus, has completed over 240 days of work in the calendar year prior to his termination ?

II. Whether the workman was terminated in violation of the provisions under Section 25-F of the Act, 1947 ?

III. Whether at the time of termination of the workman, the junior employees were retained by the bank, whose services have been regularized by the bank in violation of the provisions under Section 25-G of the Act, 1947 and Rule 77 of the I.D. Rules, 1957 ?

IV. Relief, if any.

6. In the evidence, the workman has submitted his affidavit, who was cross-examined on behalf of the non-applicants. Despite affording adequate opportunities to the non-applicants by the Court, they could not be able to adduce any evidence on the record. Accordingly, their evidence was closed on 20-12-2004.

7. I have heard both the parties and have scanned the record. The point-wise discussion follows as under :—

Point Nos. I & II

8. Since both these points pertain to the violation of the provision under Section-25-F of the Act, they are being discussed together as hereinunder

9. The ld. representative for the workman contends that the workman has continuously worked w.e.f. 1989 to 11-5-2002, whose service was terminated without giving him one month's notice or pay in lieu thereof and retrenchment compensation. The ld. representative while relying upon the experience certificates produced by the workman has further contended that the workman has completed 240 days in each calendar year and he had also submitted his application for regularization as per the notification issued by the non-applicant bank, but his case was not considered by the bank.

10. Countering the submissions advanced on behalf of the workman, the ld. representative for the non-applicants contends that the workman was intermittently engaged as casual worker, who was never regularly appointed to the post of the 4th class. The ld. representative has further submitted that the workman has claimed his appointment into the service on the basis of the backdoor entry into the service which is not permissible in the eyes of the law.

11. I have bestowed my thoughtful consideration to the rival contentions.

12. The workman's case is that w.e.f. 20-11-1989 to 15-5-2002, he has uninterruptedly worked under the employment of the bank and has completed 240 days in each calendar year. Now, the question which crops up for determination is whether the workman has completed over 240 days of actual service in any of the calendar years in

the aforesaid duration or whether he has completed more than 240 days in a calendar year preceding to the date of his termination. Section 25-B(2)(1) lays down that a workman shall be deemed to be in continuous service under an employer for a period of one year if the workman during a period of 12 calendar months preceding the date with reference to which calculation is to be made has actually worked under the employer for not less than 240 days.

13. To strengthen his case, the workman has brought on the record the experience certificates which are Ex. W-6 to W-8 and his bio-data, Ex. 9, sent by the bank to the higher administrative level as well as the payment of wages sheet Ex. 11. Ex. W-6 is a certificate issued by the Manager, Gangapur City, which shows that the workman has worked in the bank as daily wager from 20-11-1989 to 31-12-1993 over a total period of 246 days. Ex. W-7 is the list of candidates issued by the bank, who have worked on temporary basis during 1-1-1982 to 31-12-1990 and at Sr. No. 1 figures the name of workman Sh. Mishri Lal. The duration of work shown against his name is nil. Ex. W-8 is again the experience certificate wherein the bank has certified that the workman has worked on daily wages from 30-11-1999 to 10-1-2001 for a total period of 119 days only. Ex. 9 is a letter addressed by the Bank Manager to the Regional Manager along with the biodata of the workman. The biodata indicates his period of work from 9-8-2000 to 19-4-2001 and the total number of days of work are reckoned as 89 days only. And the last document relied upon by the workman is Ex. 11, which is the details of the payment of wages made to him from the period 14-8-2000 to 16-5-2002 detailing the number of the working days.

From the perusal of Exts. W-6, W-7, W-8 and W-9, it is clear that these documents do not support the pleading of the workman that he has completed 240 days of actual work in each calendar year. Now, remains only Ex. W-11 which also discloses the number of working days for which the payment of wages was made to him. The workman has pleaded that his service was terminated w.e.f. 16-5-2002 and according to this assertion, his preceding calendar year from the date of his termination appears to be from 16-5-2001 to 15-2-2002. When the working days are reckoned as detailed in Ex. 11, they work out at 259 days, in total, excluding the holidays falling in this duration. Ex. 11 undisputedly pertains to the non-applicant bank and its genuineness cannot be doubted. Thus, on the strength of Ex. 11 the workman succeeds to establish that in the preceding calendar year to his termination he had worked for more than 240 days under the employment of the bank. It is also undisputed that prior to his termination one month's notice or pay in lieu thereof and the retrenchment compensation were not paid to him as required under Section-F of the Act. As such, the non-applicant bank has violated the provision under Section 25-F of the Act and the termination of the workman amounts to retrenchment. Accordingly, both these points are decided in favour of the workman and against the non-applicants.

Point No. III

15. The ld. representative for the workman contends that the services of the junior employees to be workmen

were regularized, whereas the service of the workman was not regularized by the non-applicant bank.

16. The ld. representative for the non-applicants controverting the submission submits that the workman was not eligible for regularization of his service, therefore, his case does not attract the provision under Section 25-G of the Act.

17. The workman at para 3 of his claim statement has named Mehboob Ahmed, Puni Ram Bairwa, Abdul Rehman, Ashok Sain and Ram Lal Gujjar whose services were regularized by the bank and has also mentioned their names in his affidavit. But in support of his oral testimony he could not be able to bring on the record any documentary evidence which could establish the truthfulness of his testimony. As such, on this point, his testimony could not be corroborated by any cogent evidence and in the absence thereof, it becomes untrustworthy. Accordingly, this point is decided against the workman and in favour of the non-applicants.

Belief

18. On account of the decision of points number I & II in favour of the workman, he succeeds in establishing his claim that he has completed over 240 days of actual service under the employment of the non-applicant bank in the calendar year preceding to his termination and that his service was terminated in contravention of the provision under Section 25-F of the Act. Therefore, his claim deserves to be allowed.

19. The workman has also stated in his cross-examination that since the date of his termination, he is out of employment. The factum of his unemployment since his termination stands unrefuted. Therefore, he is entitled for the back-wages also.

20. Consequently, the reference is answered affirmatively in favour of the workman and against the non-applicants. The claim of the workman is allowed and his termination order is set aside. It is held that the workman had completed over 240 days in the calendar year preceding to the date of his termination and is entitled for his reinstatement in the service with its continuity and 50 per cent back-wages. An award is passed in these terms accordingly.

21. Let a copy of the award be sent to the Central Government for publication under Section 17(1) of the Act.

R. C. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1132.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसार में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एल. आई. सी. ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/प्रम न्यायालय नं.-1, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 146/98) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 4-3-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-17012/42/97-आईआर (बी-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 4th March, 2005

S.O. 1132.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 146/98) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 1, New Delhi as shown in the annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of LIC of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 4-3-2005.

[No. L-17012/42/97-IR (B-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. 1,
NEW DELHI**

PRESIDING OFFICER : Shri S. S. Bal

I. D. NO. 146/98

In the matter of dispute between :

Shri Priti Barua,
S/o Shri S. P. Barua,
R/o K-1/31, (First Floor),
Chittaranjan Park,
New Delhi-110019Claimant/Workman

Versus

Senior Divisional Manager,
Life Insurance Corporation of India
Divisional Head Office-II (Post Box No. 9252)
Jeevan Pragati, Plot No. 6,
District Centre, Laxmi Nagar,
New Delhi-110092Management

Appearances : Workman in person.

Shri S. M. Bhatnagar
A/R for Management.

AWARD

1. The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-17012/42/97-IR (B-II) dated 29-6-98 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

“Whether the action of the management of L.I.C. of India in terminating the services of Shri Priti Baura is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled?”

2. Brief facts as culled from record are that the claimant Shri Priti Barua claims that he was appointed by the management vide appointment letter dated 22-3-96 initially for a period of 85 days w.e.f. 26-3-96 to 18-6-96 on temporary basis (Temporary Assistant) to perform various duties as mentioned in para 2 of the claim statement and thereafter he was allowed to continue for a period of another 35 days w.e.f. 19-6-96 to 23-7-96 and thus he was made to work for 120 days i.e. (26-3-96 to 23-7-96=85+35) and for which he received revised salary, claimant further goes on to state that management deliberately and intentionally did not permit to continue the job though there existed permanent vacancies in the management organisation and some other persons were appointed for a period of 85 days from 24-7-96

and they were confirmed or made permanent assistant. He further states that he was again appointed as temporary assistant vide appointment letter dated 4-4-97 w.e.f. 7-4-97 to 5-6-97 for period of 60 days after being given intentional break in the service to avoid regularisation. Some of the persons whose services were regularised and who worked in the same position as temporary Assistant like claimant are Ms/Mrs. Renu Bhardwaj, Bina Arora and Mr. Vijay in branch No. 126 and Joginder and Manoj (A/c department) in branch No. 312, that the action of the management giving ad-hoc appointment to the claimant is not only intentional but, illegal also and is envisaged by department to avoid statutory obligations and making permanent the persons similarly situated like applicant. The same is illegal, arbitrary and under these circumstances the workman claimant claims reinstatement with full back wages and remunerations as permanent employee/Assistant.

3. The case was contested by the management by filing written statement raising preliminary objections that the claim in not legally tenable in the eye of law as the claimant was employee purely on temporary basis/for fixed period and on the expiry of the said he seized to be employee of the management corporation and thus he is not entitled to be regularised as permanent employee to the post of Assistant. It is also contested that the claimant is workman as defined under the I.D. Act and as such there exists no industrial dispute and that termination of service of the claimant is simplicitor and his services were terminated because of non renewal of the contract. On merits it is also stated that he was appointed purely on ad-hoc basis for a fixed period against ad-hoc vacancy and there is no violation of any provisions under the I.D. Act as he/claimant did not work for a period of one year/240 days continuously and he is not entitled to any relief.

4. Both the parties adduced evidence by way of affidavits and thereafter after adducing evidence arguments were addressed by the claimant in person and A/R for the management at length.

5. I have perused the record. Perusal of the record shows that as per his appointment letter dated 22-3-96 the claimant was appointed for a fixed period and that he never worked for one year or 240 days continuously and as such there appears to be no violation of the provisions contained in Section 25-F I.D. Act. The claimant is thus not entitled to notice or compensation his termination was made simplicitor on expiry of the term or period for which he was appointed and therefore cannot be termed as illegal.

6. However, the management has not disputed that certain persons/employees namely Ms/Mrs. Renu Bhardwaj, Bina Arora and Mr. Vijay in branch No. 126 and Mr. Joginder and Mr. Manoj in branch No. 312 whom the claimant claims to be junior and were similarly situated like him (with claimant) were appointed and regularised or made permanent. The management has to failed to explains as to why the said employees who were junior and similarly situated has been appointed and made permanent. The management being a public undertaking is expected to act fairly and treat all its employees without any discrimination. There is nothing on record to show that the claimant was not fit or competent in discharging of his duties. Under these

circumstances it would be advisable if the respondent management considers the case of the claimant for appointment to the post of Assistant favourable if there exists some post-vacancies and the claimant is otherwise competent and fit to discharge the duty of the assistant.

7. In view of the above discussion I do not find any legal infirmity in the action of the management/respondent and the same is justified. The reference is answered in affirmative. Award is passed accordingly.

Dated 23-2-05.

S. S. BAL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1133.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, सी. सी. एल. के प्रबंधांत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/ब्रम न्यायालय धनबाद-I के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 57/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-2-05 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/50/2002-आईआर (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 4th March, 2005

S.O. 1133.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 57/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Dhanbad-I as shown in the annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to management of CCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 26-2-05.

[No. L-20012/50/2002-IR (C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference U/s. 10(1) (d) (2A) of I.D. Act.

Reference No. 57 of 2002

PARTIES : Employers in relation to the management of Sirka Colliery of M/S.C.C. Ltd.

AND

Their Workmen

PRESENT :

Shri S. Prasad, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers : Shri D. K. Verma, Advocate.

For the Workmen : Shri K. Chakravarty, Advocate.

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal

Dated, 17th February, 2005

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/50/2002-I.R. (C-I) dated 24/30-5-2002 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section (2A) of Industrial

Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

“Whether the action of the management of Sirka Colliery of M/S. CCL in not regularizing Shri Ramdhari, Workman as a Timber/Prop Mistry is justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled and from what date?”

2. In this reference case a petition has been filed duly signed by the concerned workman as well as the Secretary of the sponsoring union praying therein that they do not want to proceed further with the present industrial dispute and they have also prayed to close the reference case.

3. In view of the prayer on behalf of the concerned workman, I render a ‘No dispute’ Award in the present industrial dispute.

S. PRASAD, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 मार्च, 2005

का. आ. 1134.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भा. को. को. लि. के प्रबंधांत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/ब्रम न्यायालय धनबाद-I के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 253/94) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-2-05 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/349/93-आई आर (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 4th March, 2005

S.O. 1134.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 253/94) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Dhanbad-I as shown in the annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 28-2-05.

[No. L-20012/349/93-IR (C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference U/s. 10(1) (d) (2A) of
I.D. Act. 1947

Reference No. 253 of 1994

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of Bhowra (North) Colliery of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd.

AND

Their Workmen.

Present :

Shri S. Prasad, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers : Shri D. K. Verma, Advocate.

For the Workmen : Shri K. Chakravarty, Advocate.

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal

Dated, the 10th February, 2005

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/349/93-I.R. (Coal-I) dated 31-10-1994 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section (2A) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute to this Tribunal:

“Whether the action of the management of Bhowra (North) Colliery of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. Bhowra Area No. XI in superannuating workman, Shri Bhairo Singh, Foreman Incharge w.e.f. 1-7-93 is justified? If not, what relief the concerned workman is entitled to?”

2. The sponsoring union, R.C.M.S., has espoused the industrial dispute with respect to superannuation of workman, Bhairo Singh, Foreman Incharge, w.e.f. 1-7-93. The sponsoring union in its written statement has submitted that the concerned workman, Bhairo Singh was working in the colliery prior to nationalisation of the collieries, but neither the management nor the workman ever bothered about exact date of birth of the concerned workman at the time of appointment. After nationalisation of the collieries provisions of Payment of Gratuity Act were being followed closely and in the record of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Office the date of birth of the concerned workman has been recorded as 1-7-1938, but the management has arbitrarily superannuated him w.e.f. 1-7-93, five years prior to his attaining the age of 60 years. Therefore, the concerned workman is entitled for reinstatement with full back wages and consequential benefits.

3. The management, on the other hand, has pleaded that in the statutory register maintained in Form 'B' under Sec. 48 of the Mines Act, the date of birth of the concerned workman has been mentioned as 1-7-1933. The concerned workman was also issued a Service Excerpt in the year 1987 in which his date of birth was shown as 1-7-1933 and objection was invited from the concerned workman regarding entry of date of birth and other family particulars. But the concerned workman did not raise any objection at that time. Therefore, the concerned workman was superannuated on attaining the age of 60 years w.e.f. 1-7-93. Therefore, the action of the management is perfectly justified.

4. A report was obtained from the Commissioner, Coal Mines Provident Fund, Dhanbad who has submitted its report that in the year column of date of birth there is overwriting in the case of the concerned workman, Bhairo Singh. The sponsoring union has filed xerox copy of the details of persons employed in coal mines submitted to the Coal Mines Provident Fund office from which also we find that there is interpolation in the year of birth and it is clearly visible that in place of 1933 it has been interpolated and made 1938 and the xerox copy of the interpolated particulars of the concerned workman has been filed and marked Ext. W-1.

5. The concerned workman has also filed a Form to refer patients to Central Hospital, C.M.W.O., Dhanbad (Ext.

W-2) in which his age has been mentioned as 48 years from the appearance which is dated 16-11-87. Besides that a Charter of Demand submitted by the sponsoring union has been filed as Ext. W-3 in which demand has been made that the concerned workman has been wrongly superannuated although he had six years service left, which was forwarded to the Dy. Chief Personnel Manager, Bhowra Area by the Project Officer, Bhowra O.C.P. Besides that two applications filed by the concerned workman have been filed which are Exts. W-4/1 for correction of the date of birth and Ext. W-5 is a fitness certificate. The concerned workman has admitted that he has got no certificate in proof of his age. Therefore, the sponsoring union has not filed any certificate to show that the actual date of birth of the concerned workman is 1-7-1938. On the other hand, the management has filed Form 'B' Register. In the Sl. No. 1727 the date of birth of the concerned workman has been shown as 1-7-33 as he had declared his age as 39 years at that time. This Form 'B' Register contains the signature of the concerned workman also. Besides that the management has filed the Service Excerpt served on the concerned workman in which also the date of birth of the concerned workman has been mentioned as 1-7-33. In the Service excerpt it was clearly mentioned that if he had got any objection then he must return the same within 14 days of the receipt of the letter alongwith his objection, but admittedly, the concerned workman returned the same without his objection.

6. Thus, it is apparent that Form 'B' maintained under Sec. 48 of the Mines Act the date of birth of the concerned workman has been mentioned as 1-7-1933 which has been signed by the concerned workman also and moreover, when the service excerpts were served upon the concerned workman he did not file any objection. The C.M.P.F. record which has been relied upon has been interpolated. Therefore, I find that on the basis of entry in the statutory register Form 'B' the concerned workman has been rightly superannuated on attaining 60 years of age on 1-7-1993. The concerned workman has not filed any certificate in proof of his age and there is no clinching evidence that his date of birth has been wrongly recorded in the statutory register Form 'B'. Therefore, I find that the management has rightly superannuated the concerned workman w.e.f. 1-7-1993.

The present dispute has been raised after superannuation of the concerned workman or at the fag-end of service and there is no clinching evidence that the date of birth of the concerned workman has been wrongly recorded. Therefore as per the ratio laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of G.M., Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., West Bengal Vs. Shub Kumar Dushad and others reported in 2001 Lab. I. C. 28, the age recorded in Form 'B' Register cannot be interfered.

7. In the result, I submit following award—

That the action of the management in superannuating the concerned workman, Bhairo Singh w.e.f. 1-7-1993 is fully justified and the concerned workman is not entitled for any relief.

S. PRASAD, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1135.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को.को.लि., के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/प्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संखा 108/98) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-02-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/408/97-आई.आर. (सी. 1)]

एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 4th March, 2005

S.O. 1135.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 108/98) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad II now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employer in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 26-02-2005.

[No. L-20012/408/97-IR (C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD PRESENT:

SHRI B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1) (d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

REFERENCE NO. 108/98

PARTIES : Employers in relation to the management of Jealgora Colliery of M/s. BCCL and their Workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of workmen : Mr. N.G. Arun

On behalf of the employers : Mr. D. K. Verma

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 10th February, 2005

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication *vide* their Order No. L-20012/408/97-I.R (C-1) dated, the 13th April, 1998.

SCHEDELE

“Wether the action of the management of Jealgora Colliery of M/s. BCCL in dismissing Sri Gunadhar Kumhar, Miner/Loader from the services of the Company w.e.f. 28-10-96 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

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2. The case of the concerned workman according to written statement submitted by the sponsoring Union on his behalf in brief is as follows:—

The sponsoring Union submitted that the concerned workman was a miner/loader at Jealgora Colliery. They alleged that management on the allegation of committing misconduct for absenteeism issued a charge sheet bearing No. BCCL/IPO/PS/CS/96/285 dated 8-5-96. They submitted that actually the concerned workman on the ground of his ailment remained absent from duty for a short period and after recovery he came to his place of work with a view to resume his duty and submitted application to that effect enclosing original medical certificate issued by a qualified Medical Practitioner. They alleged that inspite of submitting the said application management did not allow him to resume his duty. On the contrary they appointed Enquiry Officer to hold domestic enquiry against him. They further alleged that the said Enquiry Officer without issuing notice illegally and arbitrarily conducted domestic enquiry against him, and thereafter submitted his report holding him guilty to the charge brought against him. They further alleged that Disciplinary Authority without issuing any show cause just relying on that perverse report of the Enquiry Officer dismissed him from service illegally, arbitrarily and violating the principle of natural justice.

After the said order of dismissal the concerned workman submitted representation to the management for his reinstatement in service recalling that order of dismissal but to no effect and for which through sponsoring Union he raised an Industrial dispute for conciliation which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal for adjudication.

The sponsoring Union accordingly submitted prayer to pass award directing the management to reinstate the concerned workman to his service with full back wages and other consequential relief setting aside the order of dismissal.

3. Management on the contrary after filing written statement-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegations which the sponsoring Union asserted in the written statement submitted on behalf of the concerned workman.

They submitted that the concerned workman was appointed as a Loader with effect from 28-12-94. Thereafter with effect from 26-5-95 he started absenting from his duty without giving any information or taking any permission from the management. As the said act of the concerned workman amounted to misconduct under clause 26:1:1 of the Certified Standing Orders of the company applicable to its workman a charge sheet dated 8-5-96 was issued to him. Concerned workman after receipt of the said charge sheet submitted his reply but as the said reply was not satisfactory Disciplinary Authority decided to hold domestic enquiry against him and accordingly appointed Enquiry Officer to conduct domestic enquiry according to the principle of natural justice. They submitted that the concerned workman fully participated in the said domestic enquiry with a view to defend his case. They disclosed that full opportunity was given to him to that effect.

After completion of the said domestic enquiry the Enquiry Officer submitted his report holding the concerned workman guilty to the charges brought against him. The Disciplinary Authority, thereafater, considering the said report and also considering all material aspects dismissed him from service. They submitted that domestic enquiry conducted by the Enquiry Officer was fair, proper and in accordance with the principle of natural justice.

They categorically denied the fact that illegally, arbitrarily and violating the principle of natural justice the concerned workman was dismissed from service. Accordingly, they submitted their prayer to pass award rejecting the claim of the concerned workman.

4. POINTS TO BE DECIDED

"Whether the action of the management of Jealgora Colliery of M/s. BCCL in dismissing Sri Gunadhar Kumhar, Miner/Loader from the services of the Company w.e.f. 28-10-96 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

5. FINDINGS WITH REASON

Before taking up hearing of this case on merit it was taken into consideration if domestic enquiry conducted by the Enquiry Officer against the concerned workman was fair, proper and in accordance with the principle of natural justice. It transpires from the record that *vide* order No. 17 of 18-11-04 the said issue on preliminary point was disposed of in favour of the management.

Now the point for consideration is whether the management have been able to substantiate the charge brought against the concerned workman and if so, whether the concerned workman is entitled to get any relief under Sec. 11-A of the I.D. Act.

Considering the materials on record there is no dispute to hold that the concerned workman as Miner/Loader joined the management on 28-12-94. It is the specific allegation of the management that the concerned workman with effect from 26-5-95 started remaining himself absent from duty without giving any intimation or taking any permission from the management. They submitted that as the said unauthorised absence amounted to misconduct under clause 26-1-1 of the Certified Standing Order the Disciplinary Authority issued a charge sheet to the concerned workman which in course of hearing was marked as Exhibit M-2 and the reply given by him to the said charge sheet was marked as Exhibit M-3.

From the reply given by the concerned workman it transpires that for the reason of serious illness of his wife he could not attend his duty as there was none to look after her and her children. He disclosed that his such absence from duty was not intentional and accordingly submitted his prayer to excuse him for the fault committed by him. It is seen that the facts which the concerned workman disclosed in his reply bears no conformity with the facts disclosed in the written statement submitted by the sponsoring Union on his behalf. In para 5 of the written statement sponsoring Union disclosed what in fact the workman reported for duty after a brief illness with the

certificate from a qualified Medical Practitioner. The management took the application along with the Medical Certificate but did not give any receipt.

Therefore according to this fact it was the concerned workman and not his wife who was lying ill and that was the cause of his absence. Though in the written statement it has been disclosed that the concerned workman submitted medical certificate in support of his ailment did not make any whisper in his reply to the charge sheet issued to him. Even in course of hearing on domestic enquiry he did not make any whisper to this effect. Accordingly, there is sufficient reason to draw conclusion that the sponsoring Union in the written statement did not submit the correct reasons about unauthorised absence of the concerned workman.

Considering all materials on record however there is no dispute to hold that the concerned workman went on unauthorised leave without giving any intimation or taking permission from the management with effect from 26-5-95. It is also clear that till issuance of charge sheet dated 8-5-96 the concerned workman did not consider necessary to give any intimation to the management about reasons for his unauthorised absence. It is therefore clear that for about an year he remained absent unauthorisedly without giving any intimation to the management. He only explained the reason of his absence in his reply to the charge sheet. As the reply given by him was not satisfactory management initiated domestic enquiry against him. The Enquiry Officer during hearing of domestic enquiry recorded statement of the concerned workman wherein he accepted the misconduct committed by him. In course of giving his statement he not only begged apology for the misconduct committed by him but also assured that he would not commit any such misconduct in future. If the statement of the concerned workman is taken into consideration it will expose that he was repentant for the misconduct committed by him. However the Enquiry Officer in his report did not make any comment over submission of the concerned workman. The enquiry report during hearing was marked as Exhibit M-6.

Considering the report it transpires that the concerned workman was found guilty to the charge brought against him as the misconduct committed by him under clause 26-1-1 of the Certified Standing Order was established in course of hearing of enquiry proceeding.

It is the contention of the concerned workman that for the serious illness of his wife he could not get scope to attend to his duty as there was none in his family to look after her and her children. Inspite of this fact he failed to explain what circumstances prevented him to give due intimation to the management in that regard. Therefore, it is clear that without assigning sufficient cause he started enjoying unauthorised leave which definitely attracted the provision of clause 26-1-1 of the Certified Standing Order. Therefore, on right point of view management not only issued charge-sheet but also in course of hearing of the enquiry proceeding substantiated the charge of misconduct committed by the concerned workman. Accordingly, considering all facts and circumstances

discussed above I hold that management have been able to establish the charge brought against him.

It transpires that considering the enquiry report and also other material aspect the Disciplinary Authority dismissed the concerned workman from his service.

The letter of dismissal during hearing was marked as Exhibit M-9. It is the contention of the management that they did not commit any illegality or took any arbitrary decision in dismissing the concerned workman from service.

Now let me take into consideration if the concerned workman is entitled to get any relief u/s 11-A of the Industrial Disputes Act.

Sec. 11-A of the Industrial Disputes Act speaks

“Where an industrial dispute relating to the discharge or dismissal of a workman has been referred to a Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal for adjudication and, in the course of the adjudication proceedings, the Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal, as the case may be, is satisfied that the order of discharge or dismissal was not justified, it may, by its award, set aside the order of discharge or dismissal and direct reinstatement of the workman on such terms and conditions, if any, as it thinks fit, or give such other relief to the workman including the award of any lesser punishment in lieu of discharge or dismissal as the circumstances of the case may require.”

Therefore, it is to be looked into whether the order of dismissal passed by the management against the concerned workman was justified and in conformity with the gravity of misconduct committed by him and also if it was proportionate to the same.

It transpires that the Disciplinary Authority issued charge-sheet to the concerned workman with direction to submit his reply within 48 hours of receipt of the charge-sheet.

Clause 27:1 of the certified Standing Order speaks as follows :

“**Minor Penalty:** where a workman is charged with a misconduct which may lead to imposition of a minor penalty he shall be informed in writing of the allegation made against him and shall be given an opportunity to explain his conduct within 48 hours. His explanation, if any, shall be considered before imposing a minor penalty by the Disciplinary Authority. Provided, however, that where a workman denies the charges alleged against him, no punishment shall be imposed upon, unless a domestic enquiry has been conducted.”

Clause 29:1 of the Certified Standing Order deals with minor penalties to be imposed upon the concerned workmen if charge is proved against him. Considering the charge-sheet it is therefore, clear that management had no intention at all to impose major penalty like order of dismissal against the concerned workman as complying the provision of clause 27:1 of the Certified Standing Order 48 hours' time was given to him for giving his reply.

In course of hearing Ld. Advocate for the management failed to give any satisfactory explanation

when the concerned workman deserved minor penalty why major penalty was imposed upon him. There is no dispute to hold that the concerned workman remained on unauthorised absence for about an year. In course of giving statement before the Enquiry Officer he admitting his guilt prayed for mercy. He also assured the management not to commit any such misconduct in future. His statement if looked into will expose clearly that he was repentant for the misconduct committed by him. It is seen that the Enquiry Officer did not consider necessary to discuss in his report the statement which the concerned workman made before him.

There is no scope at all to impose major penalty upon the workman when charge sheet was issued to him relying on clause 27:1 of the Certified Standing Order. Apart from this aspect it is also to be looked into about mental condition of the concerned workman. He not only prayed for mercy but also assured the management not to commit any such misconduct in future. He also expressed his repentance for the misconduct committed by him. The Disciplinary Authority at the time of imposing punishment also did not consider necessary to review the statement given by the concerned workman before the Enquiry Officer. Therefore there is sufficient reason to believe that the disciplinary authority in a stereotype manner without going into merits and also without scrutinising the report approved the order of dismissal.

After careful consideration of all the facts and circumstances I find sufficient reason to believe that for committing misconduct where the concerned workman deserved minor penalty management imposed major penalty upon him which is absolutely unjustified as it bears no conformity with the misconduct committed by him for which he was asked to submit his reply as per clause 27:1 of the Certified Standing Order.

Apart from this fact as the concerned workman expressed his repentance and prayed for mercy for the misconduct committed by him and also assured the management not to commit any such misconduct in future, there was scope on their part to give an opportunity to him for his rectification in future. Considering this aspect I hold that the punishment of dismissal imposed upon the concerned workman was absolutely disproportionate to the misconduct committed by him.

I therefore, hold that order of dismissal as it violated the principle of natural justice is liable to be set aside invoking S. II-A of the Industrial Disputes Act. He should be reinstated in service from the date of his order of dismissal. However, he will not be eligible to draw any back wages till the date of passing this order.

In the result the following award is rendered:

“The action of the management of Jealgora Colliery of M/s BCCL in dismissing Sri. Gundhar. Miner/ Loader from the service of the Company w.e.f. 28-10-1996 is not justified. The order of dismissal issued against the concerned workman is hereby set aside.

Management is directed to reinstate the concerned workman to his service from the date of order of dismissal without any back wages till the date of passing this order

within three months from the date of publication of this award in the Gazette of India.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1136.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी. सी. एल. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/त्रिम्यायालय, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या: 105/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-02-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/95/2000-आई आर (सी-1)]

एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 4th March, 2005

S.O. 1136.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 105/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad II now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of CCL and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 26-02-2005.

[No. L-20012/95/2000-IR (C-I)]

S.S GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2), DHANBAD

PRESENT:

SHRI B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1) (d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

REFERENCE NO. 105/2000

PARTIES : Employers in relation to the management of Jarangdih Colliery of M/s CCL Ltd. and their Workmen.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workmen	: Mr. K. Chakravorty
On behalf of the employers	: Mr. D. K. Verma
State	: Jharkhand
Industry	: Coal

Dhanbad, the 16th February, 2005

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10 (i) (d) of the I.D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/95/2000-I.R (C-1) dated, the 07th Sept. 2000.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Central Coalfield Ltd., Jarangdih Colliery P. O. Jarangdih Dist. Bokaro not to include the name of Shri Ramu Bhuiyan, workman in the list for absorption in the company service is justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workmen entitled?”

2. The case of the concerned workman according to written statement submitted by the sponsoring Union on his behalf in brief is as follows:—

The Sponsoring Union submitted that the concerned workman started working as a permanent workman at Jarangdih colliery since 1987. They submitted that the concerned workman as part of his duty used to perform the job of breaking big size of coal into small pieces, pick up shales and stones from coal, dressing the coal, levelling the wagon etc. continuously and as such he put his attendance for more than 240 days along with other workmen. They alleged that though the concerned workman used to perform jobs of permanent in nature like that of managements' employees till then the management used to pay him wages below the rates of NCWA. They submitted that the concerned workman rendered his service for producing goods along with other workmen for the benefit of the management.

They submitted that Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union raised an Industrial Dispute concerning Jagdish and 122 others for regularisation which was referred to CGIT No. 1 and being registered as Reference Case No. 37 of 1990. Ld.C.G.I.T. No. 1 passed award dated 26-7-91 with direction to the management to regularise those workmen as category-I mazdoor from the date of reference. The said award was challenged by the management before the Hon'ble High Court, Patna, Ranchi Bench which was registered as CWJC No. 139 of 1992 (R) and the Hon'ble Division Bench also confirmed the said award. Thereafter management implemented the said award. The same Union again raised an Industrial Dispute of 16 workmen which was referred to CGIT No. 2 being reference No. 146/91 and the Tribunal also passed an award in favour of these 16 workmen on 6-8-96.

They submitted that as the concerned workman was not a member of Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union his name was not included in the aforesaid two reference cases. Accordingly after absorption of those workmen by the management the concerned workman submitted his representation for his regularisation before the management but as it did not yield any result he raised an Industrial Dispute through their Union for conciliation which ultimately resulted to this Tribunal for adjudication.

The sponsoring Union accordingly submitted prayer to pass award directing the management to absorb the concerned workman in the service of the Company with retrospective effect and also with back wages along with consequential relief.

3. Management on the contrary after filing written statement-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegations which the sponsoring Union asserted in their written statement submitted on behalf of the concerned workman.

They submitted that M/s Binod Kumar brothers transport contractor, had been awarded contract job at Jarangdih Colliery and the Union of workmen B.K.B. Transport Pvt. Ltd., raised industrial dispute in respect of regularisation of Jagdish Rai and 122 others. Ld. CGIT No. 1 passed award in the said reference case, i.e., Reference

Case No. 37/1990 with a direction for regularisation of those workmen. Thereafter management constituted a committee to verify the genuinity of 123 workman and after verification made by the said Committee recommended the names of 98 workmen for employment. Another dispute also was raised by the Union for regularisation of contractors' workmen and the same was registered as Reference Case No. 146/91.

They submitted that in both the reference cases the Union did not raise any Industrial dispute in respect of the concerned workmen. On the contrary the present Union has raised the dispute after a gap of nine years without submitting any reason or ground why the name of the concerned workman was not included in the list of the workers in the earlier two reference cases. They submitted that the concerned workman never worked continuously in the establishment of the management. In fact all such contractors' workers engaged continuously, have already been examined for regularisation after pronouncement of the award in the said two reference cases as referred to above.

Accordingly they submitted that the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief in view of his prayer.

4. POINTS TO BE DECIDED

“Whether the action of the management of Central Coalfield Ltd., Jarangdih Colliery P.O. Jarangdih Dist. Bokaro not to include the name of Shri Ramu Bhuiyan, workman in the list for absorption in the company service is justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workmen entitled?”

5. FINDING WITH REASONS

It transpires from the records that after filing written statement neither concerned workman nor the sponsoring Union appeared in connection with hearing of this case. Neither they considered to adduce any evidence nor they found necessary to furnish any document with a view to substantiate their claim. Under this situation management declined to adduce any evidence on their part.

It is the specific claim of the sponsoring Union that the concerned workman was engaged by the management since 1987 alongwith other workman involved in Reference Case No. 37/90. As part of his duty he used to perform the job of breaking big size of coal into small pieces, pick up shales and stones from coal etc. and he put his attendance continuously for more than 240 days with other workmen. They alleged that though the concerned workman used to perform the job of permanent in nature the management never paid wages to him like that of permanent workman as per NCWA.

It is the contention of the sponsoring Union that as the concerned workman was not a member of Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union they did not include his name with those 123 workmen when Industrial Dispute was raised. It is admitted fact that those 123 workmen were contractors' workmen. The said industrial dispute as ended in failure Reference case no. 37/90 was initiated in the Tribunal of

Ld. CGIT No. I and award in that reference case was passed by the Ld. Tribunal with direction to regularise those workmen. It is the contention of the sponsoring Union that the concerned workman also worked with those 123 workmen. The said reference case was initiated as far back as in the year 1990. The concerned workman had ample scope to initiate Industrial Dispute with the help of other Union when Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union refused to include his name.

No satisfactory explanation is forthcoming to show why the concerned workman consumed such long years in raising industrial dispute.

It is the claim of the sponsoring Union that management engaged the concerned workmen in the year 1987 and as part of his duty he used to take up different works. His allegation is that in spite of performing the jobs of permanent nature management used to pay wages to him not as per provision of N.C.W.A Management categorically denied the claim of the concerned workman. Therefore, to substantiate the claim inspite of getting ample opportunity the sponsoring Union have failed to produce a single scrap of paper that the concerned workman since 1987 started working under the management.

It is to be borne into mind that facts disclosed in the written statement can not be considered as substantive piece of evidence until and unless the same is substantiated by cogent evidence. As the sponsoring Union inspite of getting sufficient opportunity failed to adduce any evidence either oral or documentary, relying the facts disclosed in the written statement I find no scope to uphold their contention.

I find no hesitation to say that sponsoring have lamentably failed substantiate the claim of the concerned workman and for which he is not entitled to get any relief.—

In the result the following award is rendered :

“The action of the management of Central Coal Field Ltd., Jarangdih Colliery, P. O. Jarangdih, Distt: Bokaro not to include the name of Sri Ramu Bhuiyan Workman in the list for absorption in Company service was justified. Consequently, the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief.”

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1137.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी. सी. एल के प्रबंधतात्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद-1 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 84/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-02-2005 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/23/96-आई. आर. (सी. 1)]

एम.एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 4th March, 2005

S.O. 1137.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central

Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 84/97) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/ Labour Court, Dhanbad I now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of CCL and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 26-02-2005.

[No. L-20012/23/96-IR (C-I)]

S.S GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 1), DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference U/s. 10/(1)(d)(2A) of I.D. Act.

Reference No. 84 of 1997.

**PARTIES : Employers in relation to the management of
Topa Colliery of M/S. C.C.L.**

AND

Their Workmen.

Present : Shri S. Prasad.
Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES :

For the employer : Shri D. K. Verma.
Advocate.

For the Workmen : None.

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal

Dated. the 15th February, 2005

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/23/96-IR(C-I) dated, the 1st April, 1997 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has in exercise of the power conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal:

“Whether the action of the management of Topa Project of C.C.L., in denial of the assessment of the age of Smt. Mini Devi by the Apex Medical Board as per I.I. No. 76 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

2. In this reference case none is appearing on behalf of the workman since 3-6-2003. Inspite of sending registered notice to the sponsoring union, even to-day (15-2-2005) none has appeared on behalf of the workmen. It seems that neither the sponsoring union nor the concerned workman is interested to proceed with the case.

3. In such circumstances, I render a “No Dispute” Award in the present reference case.

S. PRASAD. Presiding Officer

श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1138.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप धारा-(3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतदद्वारा 01 अप्रैल, 2005 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 [धारा-76 की उप धारा (1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबन्ध केरल राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :—

“जिला मलपुरम के एरनाड तालुक में कोन्डोटी राजस्व ग्राम के अधीन आने वाले क्षेत्र।”

[सं. एस-38013/09/2005-एस. एस.-I]

के. सी. जैन, निदेशक

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2005

S.O. 1138.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st April, 2005 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter-V and VI [(except sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Kerala namely:—

“Areas comprising the Revenue Village of Kondotty in Ernad Taluk in Malappuram District.”

[No. S-38013/09/2005-S.S.I]

K. C. JAIN, Director

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1139.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप धारा-(3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतदद्वारा 01 अप्रैल, 2005 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 [धारा-76 की उप धारा (1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबन्ध केरल राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :—

“जिला कण्णूर के कण्णूर तालुक में मावीलै राजस्व ग्राम के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र।”

[सं. एस-38013/08/2005-एस. एस.-I]

के. सी. जैन, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2005

S.O. 1139.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st April, 2005 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter-V and VI (except sub-section (1) of section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Kerala namely:—

“Areas comprising in the Revenue Village of Mavilai in Kannur Taluk & District.”

[No. S-38013/08/2005-S.S.-I]

K. C. JAIN, Director

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1140.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उप धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा 1 अप्रैल, 2005 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 [धारा 76 की उप धारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबन्ध केरल राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :—

“जिला तथा तालुक कोणिकोड में पेरुमन्ना राजस्व ग्राम के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र।”

[सं. एस-38013/10/2005-एस. एस.-I]

के. सी. जैन, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2005

S.O. 1140.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st April, 2005 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter-V and VI [except sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Kerala namely :—

“Areas comprising the Revenue Village of Perumanna in Kozhikode Taluk and District.”

[No. S-38013/10/2005-S.S.-I]

K. C. JAIN, Director

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2005

का.आ. 1141.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उप धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा 1 अप्रैल, 2005 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 [धारा 76 की उप धारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबन्ध राजस्थान राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :—

“जिला जयपुर, तहसील-साँगानेर के राजस्व ग्राम-मिश्र का बाद, बीलवा और सुखदेवपुरा उर्फ नाटाणीवाला के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र।”

[सं. एस-38013/11/2005-एस. एस.-I]

के. सी. जैन, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2005

S.O. 1141.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st April, 2005 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter-V and VI [except sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Rajasthan namely :—

“Areas comprising the Revenue Village of Misra Ka Bad, Beelwa and Sukhdevpura alias Nataniwala in Tehsil Sanganaer of Jaipur District.”

[No. S-38013/11/2005-S.S.-I]

K. C. JAIN, Director